

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 25

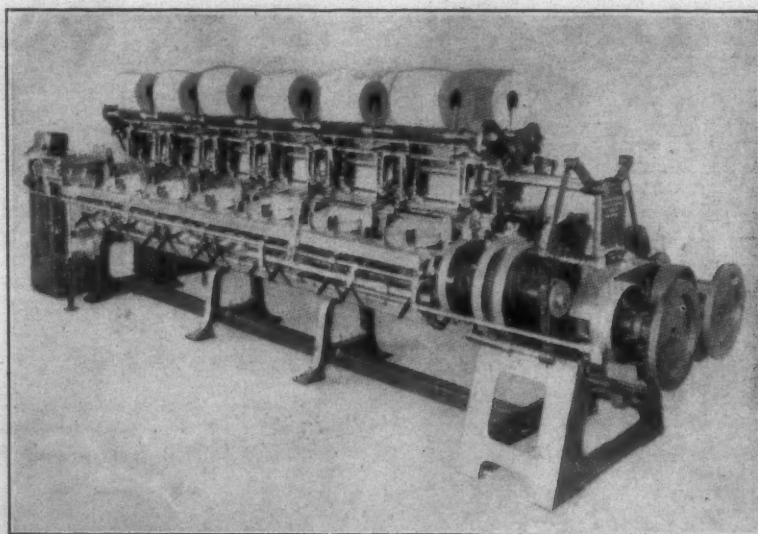
CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1923.

NUMBER 4

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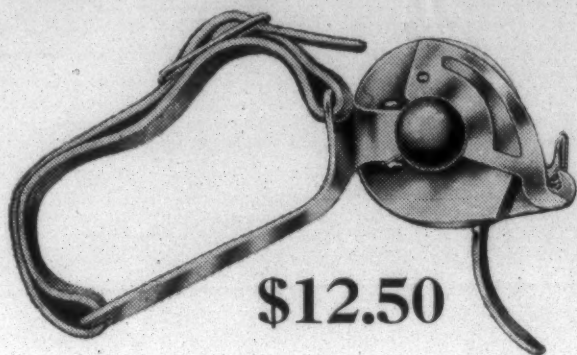
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME 25

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1923.

NUMBER 4

Evolution in Cotton Classing

(By E. B. Norman, E. B. Norman & Co., New Orleans, in Commerce and Finance.)

The present year will occupy a prominent place in cotton history as having witnessed the attainment of a long cherished ideal in the cotton world, the realization of which was held up for lack of the necessary formula acceptable to all.

The United States Government, finally assuming to itself the right of decision by reason of its representing not only the producers, but also as one of the most important consumers of American cotton, at last cut the Gordian knot by way of legislation through the "United States Cotton Standards Act," ordinarily called the "Fulmer Bill" in honor of its sponsor.

There are few legislative measures that have stirred up as much controversy on both sides of the Atlantic as this bill, and it is greatly to the credit of the Department of Agriculture in Washington that the law has been applied in such a way as to reconcile conflicting views and to convert erstwhile critics into advocates of the innovation. The most that could be said for previous conditions was that they were established by custom, and that the export trade at least has been so insured to them that it was held that a change would cause a dislocation and inconvenience out of all proportion with the possible benefits. It was admitted pretty generally, however, that the system was one-sided in that it had been made to suit one element of the trade without due regard to the convenience or interests of other and equally important elements.

The principle of grade unification found its first application when some fifteen years ago the Havre market decided on abandoning its old time grade designations and on adopting the more universally known Liverpool grades, which had also been adopted by the gradually expanding Bremen market, although discrepancies, especially in the grades below middling, were the rule rather than the exception between the various European markets. Since it became necessary, to avoid misunderstanding, to qualify grade designations by their parent exchange, Liverpool, Havre or Bremen, unification existed hardly more

than in name, and therefore defeated its own purpose in no small degree.

The discrepancies between "grades" in various markets were even more perceptible in a psychological sense, in that the various arbitration and appeal committees were known to be lenient or severe. The Bremen market at one time held the championship of "stiffness," and by its policy gradually diverted the "arbitration" business from the more lenient Liverpool market as far as cotton bought by German, Austrian, Swiss, Alsatian, Dutch and Polish spinners was concerned, since in those days the spinner had undoubtedly the whip hand and found little difficulty in securing his own terms. Besides, arbitration in Bremen was made so cheap and easy that a great number of spinners had their cotton arbitrated, irrespective of its merits. Most of the cotton for the above-mentioned countries being shipped to Bremen, it was a simple matter to send a portion of the sample drawn on landing to the arbitration rooms, the fee being nominal (20 marks per 100 bales for short cotton, in those days equivalent to a little less than five dollars). If the cotton happened to be "off" more than a certain limit, the arbitration fee had to be paid by the seller; a certain variation brought into play the so-called "Strafpyennigs" (literally translated penalty pfennigs; i. e., one pfennig additional allowance per $\frac{1}{2}$ kg., equivalent to about twenty-four American points in those days). When it is considered that cotton in the late nineties and early in 1900 sold mostly below ten cents a pound, twenty-four points represented from 2 to 2½ per cent of the value of the cotton, and undoubtedly imposed a hardship on the shipper in very many instances. This was all the more the case since, in those times, mutual allowances were practically unknown on the continental exchanges, the stereotype clause of "even-running" precluding compensation between "plus" and "minus" bales of the same lot; in other words, the buyer took all the better bales without allowance and insisted on full penalties for anything not rigidly up to specification.

This excessive bending of the bow at last brought about a reaction on the part of the long suffering shipper, and it came about that "Bre-

men arbitration" became the proverbial red rag to a bull, the condition being in many instances made the object of a premium, all the more as Liverpool arbitration was striving all the time to keep an even balance as between shipper and importer. Meanwhile Bremen had been able to secure the premier place on the continent in the matter of arbitrations and could afford to relax a little in its exactions, whereas Liverpool in deference to the requirements of the Manchester spinner, found itself compelled to use more discrimination and severity in the matter of "staple" which through decreased soil fertility in the Western Belt, introduction of earlier maturing varieties to meet the boll weevil, etc., showed signs of gradual deterioration. Shippers from sections which for decades had produced the well known Liverpool 1½ inch variety suddenly found that their cotton would no longer pass muster, and many heartburnings were caused by seemingly harsh "allowances," owing to which the stigma of severity reverted to the English market. This tendency was aggravated during the years of the war and post-war inflation when enormous premiums were paid for anything above $\frac{3}{8}$ inch cotton and allowances in case of deficiency of staple became such as to render business in those styles extremely hazardous.

There is no doubt that in those times many shippers who had, according to their conception, made what may be termed in trade parlance "bona fide" shipments, considered themselves unjustly dealt with by these allowances; the situation had become complicated by a succession of low grade crops just at the time when all the world was crying for, and had the means to pay for, the very best of everything, and cotton which nowadays would find favor with the most fastidious spinner was looked upon as mere trash, the result being an extraordinary inflation of grade, as well as of staple differences.

This situation was undoubtedly answerable for the growing desire on the part of the producers and shipper for a change in the system of grading and arbitration. The question had repeatedly been discussed at various trade meetings, but the discussions never led anywhere owing to the lack of a central

and undisputed, as well as indisputable, authority, as time honored interests naturally declined to step aside for something new and the utter futility of conferences became clearer at every turn. Things gradually came to such a pass that the United States Government had to take cognizance of this state of affairs. That some sort of government control could become necessary and beneficial to all concerned had already been demonstrated in the case of grain; moreover, the Washington authorities had already secured some measure of control in the domestic cotton business through its legislation regarding "futures" transactions and the conduct of cotton exchanges and their members in the matter of buying, selling and delivering cotton for future delivery. Thanks to its agents all over the cotton belt it kept in close touch with developments not only in the producing sections, but also with the exigencies of the trade at large through its official classers in the New York and New Orleans markets. Under the "Cotton Futures Act" ("Lever Bill") all cotton tendered on futures has to be certificated by the official classers in those markets, whose decision is final, and the system has worked to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. In addition to this, the official United States Standards have for years past formed the basis for all business with domestic mills who are scarcely less vigilant of their interests than their foreign colleagues, and it may therefore be safely assumed that whatever meets the requirements of the American spinner, generally known to be strict to the point of being exacting, will also satisfy those of other countries.

The operation of the "Fulmer Bill," both during the transitory period expiring July 31, 1924, and afterwards, is now so well understood that it will be unnecessary to state details. In broad lines, the act requires that in interstate and foreign commerce none but the official standards of the United States shall be used. The administration of the act is entrusted to the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agriculture, to which samples may be submitted for classification, and the certificates so obtained will be considered

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Heating the Factory

A factory, as we make use of the term, may consist of a single building, or several buildings either adjoining or more or less distant from each other. For warming a single building or a number of buildings adjoining each other a direct heating system may usually be planned and installed without difficulty. The installation of a heating system in a group of detached buildings is, however, quite a different problem, as the floor levels of such buildings seldom correspond, and there are frequently many adverse conditions to overcome.

It is generally conceded that no steam or modified system is economical in service unless the water of condensation is returned to the boiler room to be again used as feed water for the boiler or for some other purpose which will utilize to the fullest extent the heat units it contains. A survey of a factory consisting of several detached buildings will usually show that, owing to great variation in floor levels or the sloping grade of the ground on which they are built, it is not possible to return the condensation without the use of pumps, return or lifting straps, or other special appliances. The survey may show, also, that the boiler and engine room has been located advantageously for supplying power but not so for the heating apparatus.

A method of heating a detached group of buildings, which is popular in many factories, is the forced system of hot water circulation by means of pumps. This system has proved to be particularly efficient and economical, and as it is becoming better known, and its advantages more fully appreciated, it is more generally employed for heating large factories. The engines and pumps of a power plant utilize but a small percentage of the heat value of the steam required for their operation. Various tests have shown that between 750 and 1,000 B. T. U.'s are available for heating from each pound of a forced system of hot water circulation the heat of the exhaust is utilized to the fullest extent.

Hot water heating by forced circulation has been known and practiced for about 25 years. It is said that the first man to apply it stumbled upon the idea while engaged in heating a greenhouse on a level considerably below that of the boiler house. Some of the advantages of this system are: Ability to distribute the circulation to every part of the plant regardless of grades, the greatest economy in the use of exhaust and live steam, perfect control of the system, and the maintenance of constant temperatures within the buildings, regardless of changes in the weather. It is not only possible to regulate the heat in each room or building by valves on the heating units, radiators or coils, but the entire system may be regulated from the boiler room, as the temperature of the water, condi-

tioned by the heaters, can be varied by the engineer at will.

The water is heated by live or exhaust steam, or both, as the type of the system or conditions may require. It is passed through one or more heaters, ordinarily of the closed type as used for heating feed water, and heated to the required temperature. The circulation is accelerated or forced by means of one or more centrifugal pumps. The pressure obtained from a centrifugal pump is steady and free from the vibration or pulsation so noticeable when a reciprocating pump is used. The pumps used on a system of forced circulation are usually of the single stage type. In the arrangement of the apparatus it is usual to locate the pumps so that the return circulation can be connected directly to them. They receive the water, partially cooled by circulating through the system of piping and radiation, and force it through the heaters for re-heating, and finally into the supply mains. The amount of exhaust steam available and the size of the heating system govern the size of the heaters and pumps.

When the amount of exhaust available is not sufficient to supply the heat required in coldest weather, it is customary to employ two heaters, one for the exhaust and the

other for live steam. For economy the exhaust is user alone so long as there is sufficient to maintain the desired water temperature. When required the live steam is used to supply any deficiency that may exist.

There are several methods of connecting the pumps and heaters. In one method employed the heaters are connected in series, the one for exhaust steam being located next to the pumps. The piping is arranged and valved in such a manner that the circulation may be passed through the exhaust heater and then through the live steam heater, or it may be passed through either one of them separately as desired.

Another method is to connect the heaters in parallel. No matter what arrangement is used in locating the heaters the connections should be made in such a manner that it is possible to cut either heater out of service, and in making these connections unnecessary friction should be avoided. For this reason all fittings used should be of the long radius pattern and wrought iron pipe bends may be used to advantage quite frequently.

The live steam may be used at boiler pressure in the high pressure heater or it may be reduced by employing a pressure reducing valve. A single heater may be used and

live steam at reduced pressure and exhaust used together. It is considered better practice to use separate heaters for each, and it is more economical. The efficiency of the heater using live steam is greater than one using exhaust, owing to the higher temperature of the steam supply. If the steam is used at boiler pressure the heater will have a high transmission rate, therefore the heater for live steam is much smaller than the one using exhaust steam, the tube surface of the former being usually about one-half or less than the tube surface of the latter.

Many engineers advice that each pumping unit should have a capacity sufficient for the entire service required. While this may be good practice, it might be stated that each pump should have a capacity equal to 75 per cent of the maximum requirements. The capacity of the pumps required for any certain installation depends upon several conditions. The efficiency must be considered, the number of gallons to be pumped per minute, and the pressure head pumped against. Pumps of the centrifugal type usually show an efficiency slightly upward of 50 per cent. The horse power required for operating a pump is easily determined: Multiply the pressure head (in feet), to be pumped against, by the number of gallons pumped per minute, times 8.3 (pounds in a gallon), and divide this amount by 33,000 (foot-pounds per minute per h. p.) times the efficiency of the pump. Engineering practice has evolved certain definite data regarding pump operation.

For the installation of the piping system two methods are in common use, viz.: The one-pipe or circuit system and the two-pipe return system. The method of piping each building served by the apparatus can be either the up-fed or the down-fed system. The former is the regular method of piping for hot water, and the latter is commonly known as the overhead system. The one-pipe system is highly regarded for use when the several buildings to be heated are so located that a circuit or belt line can serve them, and in this case it is usual to treat each building as a separate unit. A branch or sub-main is taken from the top of the main circuit, and after supplying the heating surface in a building it is again connected into the same circuit, the return connection being made into the bottom or side of the pipe.

The two-pipe system is the ordinary method of installing the flow and return pipes in parallel lines, treating the flow and return connection to each building in exactly the same manner as the flow and return connection to a radiator on a gravity system of hot water heating. The pressure derived from the pump accelerates the circulation through the mains and partially

(Continued on Page 8)

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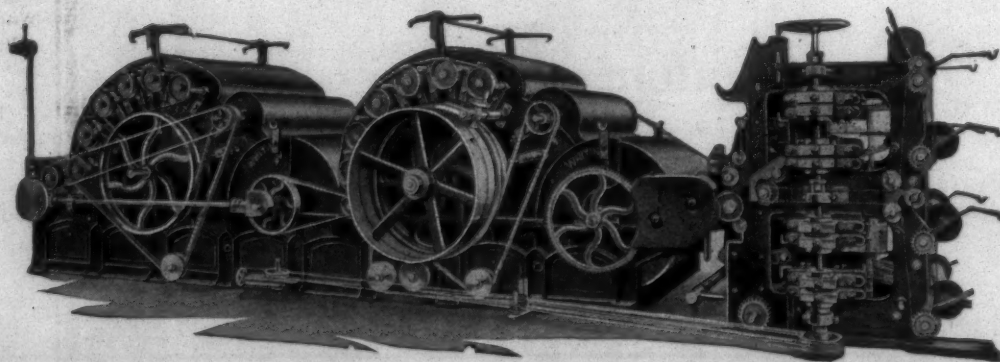
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Lockwood, Greene & Company Buy Lancaster Mills

Negotiations for one of the largest sales of Southern cotton mill properties recorded in some time were completed, and announcement was made by Col. Leroy Springs, of Lancaster, S. C., from New York, to the effect that he had disposed of the bulk of his South Carolina mill holdings to Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., of Boston, Mass.

The official announcement confirms the report published in these columns last week that Colonel Springs had sold the bulk of his mill interests.

Mills figuring in the transaction, according to Colonel Springs, are the Eureka Cotton Mills and Springstein Mills at Chester; Fort Mill Manufacturing Company at Fort Mill, and the Lancaster Cotton Mill at Lancaster. These plants, together with that of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company's mill at Pelzer, S. C., which was sold to Lockwood, Greene & Co., last month, will form the units for a new organization to be directed, it is understood, by Edward Farnham Greene, president of Lockwood, Greene & Co., and treasurer of the Pacific Mills.

Colonel Springs stated that the final negotiations for the transaction had been under way for the last week. He said that he wished to retire from the mill end of the business, after having spent practically his entire life in the industry in South Carolina, where all his interests are centered. He continues, however, to maintain his holdings in the Kershaw Cotton Mills at Kershaw, S. C.

The plants involved in the sale are producers of print cloths and gingham. No indication as to a possibility of these mills changing their products, under the terms of the new organization, was given by Colonel Springs, who, it was stated, is likely to be a member of the board of directors of the new operating company.

The sale of the mills and the reorganization proposed subsequent to the transaction, it was pointed out, represents another chapter in the already imposing list of recent Southern mill mergers and changes. More than 350,000 spindles will be operated by the company's consolidated equipment, and, while not so stated by Colonel Springs, it is held to be likely that the product of the mills, now sold by various commission houses, will be distributed through the new organization's own offices.

Minority stockholders of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, according to Colonel Springs, may participate on equal terms with him in the reorganization. The capitalization of the new company as yet has not been announced.

Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., is a holding and operating company engaged in engineering, management and designing for a number of mills, particularly those of the textile in-

dustry. It operates plants in both the United States and Canada, and already is actively identified with the Southern trade through its Pacific Mills affiliations. The Lockwood-Greene organization also holds a controlling interest in the Lancaster Mills, the International Mills, the Roxbury Carpet Company, and owns one-half of the Winnsboro Mill common stock, and a large interest in the Pacific Mills and the Lawton Mills Corporation. Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., assets total \$14,633,354 and its capital stock consists of \$5,559,100 of outstanding preferred stock; 10,119 shares of Class B stock and 17,400 shares of common of no par value.

Officers of the company are as follows:

Edward Farnham Greene, president; A. L. Scott, vice-president; E. A. Greene, treasurer. Directors include the foregoing and F. W. Reynolds, K. Moller, S. H. Greene and C. S. Allen.

The Eureka Cotton Mills of Chester, S. C., are capitalized at \$150,000, and its officers were Leroy Springs, president; H. S. Adams, secretary and treasurer. Their products are print cloths and shade cloth. The equipment of these mills includes 550 broad and 50 narrow looms, and 25,752 spindles. Woodward, Baldwin & Co., of New York, are the selling agents.

The Springstein Mills, Inc., also at Chester, were incorporated in 1889 with a capital of \$300,000. Officers were Leroy Springs, president; H. S. Adams, secretary and treasurer. This plant produces gingham exclusively, having an equipment which includes 610 narrow looms and 14,560 spindles. The T. Holt Haywood Department of F. Viotor & Achelis, New York, sell their products.

The Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, at Fort Mill, S. C., was incorporated in 1887 with a capital of \$400,000. Colonel Springs was president and Waddy C. Thomson, secretary and treasurer. This is also a gingham mill, with a total equipment of 806 narrow looms and containing 20,304 spindles. The product is also sold through T. Holt Haywood Department.

The No. 2 mill of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, located at Fort Mill, S. C., is a sheeting mill, containing 400 broad looms and 21,948 spindles. Its product is sold through Deering, Milliken & Co., of New York.

The Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., with a capital of \$2,500,000, were incorporated in 1895. Officers were Colonel Springs, president, and Mr. Thomson, secretary and treasurer. The products are sheetings, shirtings and 1 to 30 single and ply yarns. Its equipment consists of 3,006 broad looms and 144,676 spindles. Its yarns are sold particularly those of the textile in-



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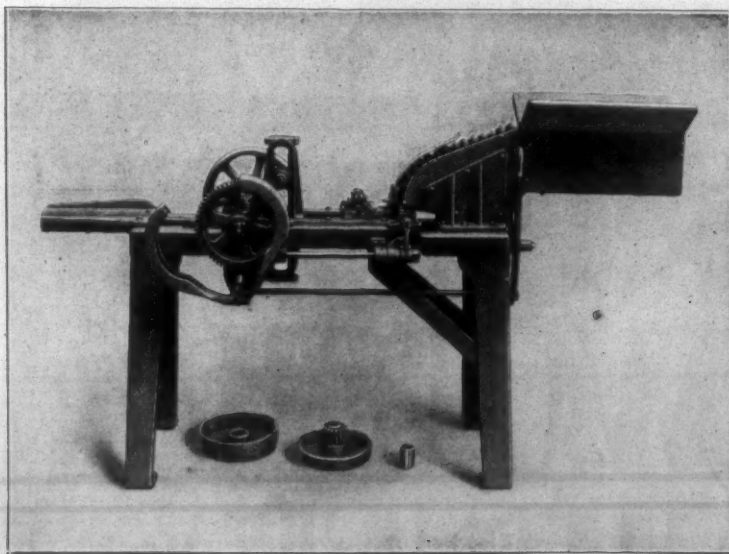
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Heating the Factory.

(Continued from Page 4)

through the risers and radiators. Above the main the difference in the specific gravity of the flow and return materially assists the circulation as in an ordinary gravity system. The drop supply or overhead system is considered superior and should be used when it can be installed to advantage. The weight of the water in circulation above the radiators assists in quickening the circulation through them.

In the event of heating several buildings by the overhead method, it will be necessary to install a separate expansion tank for each building, and this located above the top of the main riser.

By reason of the increased velocity when a pump is installed the piping for a forced system is made much smaller than is customary for the gravity system. There is a limit to the size of a gravity system, owing to the large sizes of pipe required. This fact also frequently makes the cost of a gravity system for large work so great as to be almost prohibitive.

The size of mains for a forced system depends upon the quantity of water to be circulated per minute or per hour at allowable velocities. The friction loss, or the pressure lost due to friction, in the system is a factor which must be considered. The velocity in a 3-inch or 4-inch pipe should not exceed 300 feet per minute. As the main is increased in size the velocity can be safely increased up to possibly 550 or 600 feet per minute for an 8-inch main.

When a manufacturing plant has been motorized and electricity is used for power, the water for a system of forced circulation may be heated in one or more of the boilers formerly used for power, or a new hot water boiler may be installed. In this event the pump is run by a motor, either belt driven or direct connected, as may be desired.—Fibre and Fabric.

Improved Indian Piece Goods Market.

British exports of piece goods during the period August 1, 1922, to July 31, 1923, totalled 4,309,700 square yards, valued at \$142,254,364 compared with 3,808,576,700 square yards, worth \$136,026,206, in the cotton year 1921-1922. This represents an increase of 13 per cent in the quantity but of only 4.5 per cent in value.

Compared with exports for January to July, 1922, figures for the first seven months of 1923 show an increase of 128,432,000 square yards, which is more than accounted for by the improvement in Indian purchasing, 836,961,800 square yards going to the Dependency in the first seven months of 1923 against only 664,389,700 square yards in the corresponding period of the previous year.

In spite of the war which has been carried on recently in the Near East, Turkey (including Syria and Iraq) continues to hold second place as a market for British piece goods, although sales declined from 127,000,000 in the first seven months of

1922 to 124,000,000 in the like period of 1923. The Egyptian market took 116,000,000 square yards in 1923, compared with 128,000,000 square yards in the period January to July, 1922, to 110,000,000 square yards in the first seven months.

British sales China (including Hongkong) declined from 203,313,800 square yards in the first seven months of 1922 to only 114,037,400 square yards in the corresponding period of 1923.

The movement of goods to the Dutch East Indies has been retarded again but the takings of the Straits Settlements have increased slightly.

Shippers to South America have made a good showing this year, the total exports of piece goods increasing from about 151,000,000 square yards in January to July, 1922, to 231,000,000 square yards in the first seven months of 1923. Total South American shipments, however, are still below pre-war figures. Exports to the United States in 1923 also showed a slight gain over 1922.

Swiss purchases of grey cloth have fallen from 91,775,500 square yards in the first seven months of 1922 to 55,994,200 square yards in the like period of 1923. This loss is on a slightly larger scale than shipments to Germany which decreased from 44,047,700 square yards to 14,368,500 square yards. Sales to the Netherlands declined 5,000,000 square yards; to Belgium, 8,000,000 square yards; and to France, 9,000,000 square yards. The continental countries of secondary importance showed slight gains in the purchases of British cotton piece goods.

Extent of Earthquake Damage to Japanese Cotton Mills.

Seven Japanese cotton mills, involving 675,248 spindles and 4,884 looms, were affected by the recent earthquake, according to an estimate appearing in the current bulletin of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The Association's Statistical Department stresses the fact that any article on the Japanese cotton industry at present "should take into account that the industrial and agricultural strength of Japan lies outside the earthquake area, and that commercial disturbances in general will result from destroyed arteries of distribution rather than from loss of productive capacity."

Continuing, the bulletin states: "Latest reports indicate that 675,248 producing spindles, 156,848 doubling spindles and 4,884 looms fall within the devastated area. These figures represent 15 per cent of Japan's producing spindles, 26 per cent of her doubling spindles and 8 per cent of her looms. The companies and the number of their mills affected the counts of yarn and kinds of cotton goods produced are:

Wool Machinery in France.

At the end of 1922 the equipment of the French wool industry included 1,757 combing machines, 2,292,409 worsted spindles, 679,131 woolen spindles, and 55,409 looms, not including approximately 10,000 hand looms and 1,400 carpet looms.

ALABAMA OPPORTUNITIES



TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN ALABAMA

It Costs Less to Build in Alabama

AVERAGE IN SOUTH IS 24.7% LESS THAN IN NORTH

In face of the greatest building and construction program ever experienced in the South, there has been no appreciable increase in building costs. In fact—a recent extensive survey by an organization of national repute shows that building costs are 24.7 per cent less than in the North.

AVERAGE COSTS IN ALABAMA EVEN LESS THAN IN SOUTH AS A WHOLE

This is due in a large measure to cheaper labor and abundant sources of construction materials within the State, obviating the necessity of long freight hauls.

Compare the figures in the following tables, which show actual costs in practically all phases of construction work:

BUILDING COSTS, NORTH AND SOUTH

(Figures Obtained June 1, 1923)

Materials	Av. North	Alabama Av.	Difference Favoring Alabama	Labor	Av. North	Alabama Av.	Difference Favoring Alabama
Common Brick (1M).....	\$ 19.83	\$ 14.50	\$ 5.33	Common Labor (hr.).....	\$.78½	\$.30	\$.48½
Portland Cement (bbl.).....	2.95	2.81	.14	Brick Masons (hr.).....	1.44	1.18	.26
Yellow Pine No. 1 (1M).....	61.25	44.00	17.25	Plasterers (hr.).....	1.61	1.08	.53
Common Boards No. 1 (1M).....	50.33	37.57	12.76	Plumbers (hr.).....	1.27½	1.09	.18½
Y. P. Flooring (1M).....	104.91	101.42	3.49	Painters (hr.).....	1.21	.75	.46
Lime (ton).....	18.50	17.30	1.20	Carpenters (hr.).....	1.24	.70	.56
Building Sand (cu. yd.).....	2.44	2.12	.32	Electricians (hr.).....	1.25	1.00	.25
Crushed Stone (ton).....	3.14	2.97	.17	Steel Erectors (hr.).....	1.24	.96	.28
Hollow Tile (1M).....	214.80	195.00	19.80				
Reinforced Bars (100 lbs.).....	3.22	3.08	.14				
			\$60.60				\$2.99

AVERAGE OF ALL CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN ALABAMA 56% LOWER

Labor is Cheaper

Materials Cheaper

Weather More Favorable

Living Conditions Better

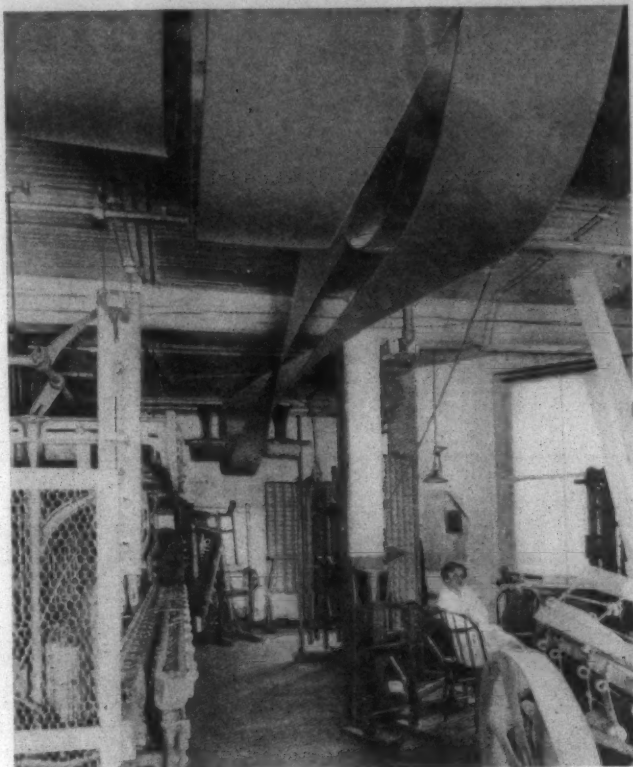
Manufacturers interested in building in Alabama will be furnished co-operation to the fullest extent by the Commercial Department of the Alabama Power Company.



Birmingham, Ala.

See Our Exhibit at the International Textile Exposition—Oct. 29 to Nov. 3, 1923—Boston, Mass.

Forty Years of Faithful Service



Here is a Ladew Flintstone that has been on the job forty years. Through all this long life of service it has carried the load in a textile mill where uninterrupted performance is a great consideration.

Edward R. Ladew Company, Inc., has been making leather belting since 1835, and today the name "Ladew" stands in the very front rank among the successful belting manufacturers of the world. This position, won by adherence to high business ideals which have placed the user's satisfaction first at all times, is being maintained in every department of the Ladew organization.

**Complete Stocks Carried at J. M. Tull
Rubber & Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.**

Edward R. Ladew Co.

INCORPORATED

29 Murray Street, New York

WHO'S WHO

A M O N G

TEXTILE SALESMEN

EDWIN HOWARD

(Mason Machine Works)

Edwin Howard, of Greenville, S. C., for the Mason Machine Works of Taunton, Mass., and has been with that company since December, 1888.

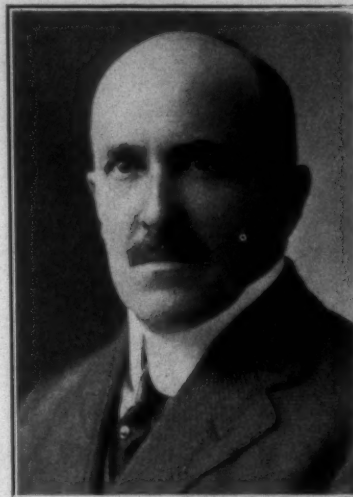
His first three years were spent in the shops at Taunton as a machinist on the construction of textile machinery and then he traveled northern and southern territory for ten years mainly in connection with machinery installations.

In 1902 he was sent to Charlotte, N. C., as Southern Representative but moved his office in 1913 to Greenville, S. C., where he has been since that time.

Edwin was born at Easton, Mass., on May 12, 1869, and was nineteen years old when he associated himself with his present company.

Both in Charlotte and in Greenville he identified himself with the community and has been active in movements for the improvement of both cities.

In Greenville he is a member of the Rotary Club and he has also been an active force in the Southern Textile Expositions.



EDWIN HOWARD.

his competitors say that about him.

Edwin is Southern representative

JNO. L. DABBS

(E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.)

There is no better known and there is none who has held as many more highly regarded dyestuff sales- responsible positions connected with man in the South than John L. the sale of dyestuffs. Dabbs.

John was born at York, S. C. in Oct. 1874 and is therefore somewhat older than he looks.

For a number of years he was dyer at the Victoria Cotton Mills of Rock Hill, S. C. and finally became assistant superintendent of those mills.

He was salesman for the Berlin Aniline Works, southern representative for A. Klipstein & Co. and then filled a similar position for the National Aniline & Chemical Co.

At present he is southern sales manager for the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. with a large organization of salesman under him. He has held that position for five years.

In Charlotte he is a member of the Rotary Club, Manufacturers Club, Charlotte Country Club and Myers Park Club and is president of the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition.



JNO. L. DABBS

We doubt if there is any that had Dabbs is one man that the citizens as long practical experience in ac- of Charlotte can count upon to do tual mill work and we know that his part.

Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills
Contains Complete data relative to Southern Mills
Pocket Size Revised Twice Yearly

CLARK PUBLISHING CO.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

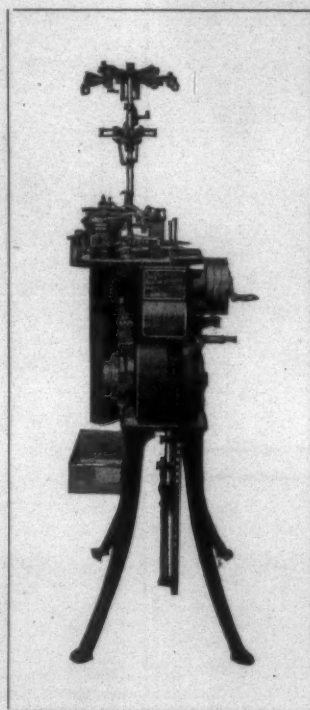
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HOSIERY MACHINES

Speed
Simplicity

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All
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We are now prepared to make prompt deliveries on two new models, the *Banner Spring Beard Needle* and the *Banner Split-Foot* machines, built in sizes 3 1-4" 3 1-2" and 3 3-4", either 48 or 54 gauge.

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N. W. Cor. Lehigh Ave. and Mascher Street
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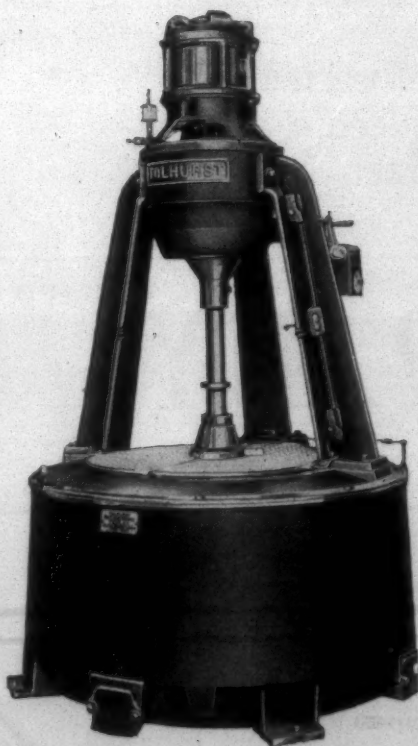
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loopers into the
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This sturdy and compact automatic device may be readily applied to all direct motor driven TOLHURST Extractors now in use. Does not interfere with manual operation when desired.

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Knit Goods

Ascertaining the Counts of Knitting Yarns.

The next step in the process of analyzing a sample of knit goods consists in ascertaining the counts or sizes of the yarns used in knitting the fabric. This is almost always a more or less complicated and irritating problem because there are several systems of yarn counts in use and just which one has been used as a basis in the production of the yarns in the sample is often puzzling. Then in some systems of yarn counts a number is used to represent the weight of a

sample of knit goods made from woolen yarns, in which case 200 yards equals $\frac{1}{8}$ run yarn, 400 yards $\frac{1}{4}$ run yarn and 800 yards $\frac{1}{2}$ run yarn. It is always easier to calculate yarns on the run basis because of the standard number equalling 100 times the number of ounces in one pound of fiber. Thus the rule is to multiply the size of the yarn of the sample in run counts by 100 and divide the answer into the number of yards given. The result will be the weight in ounces.

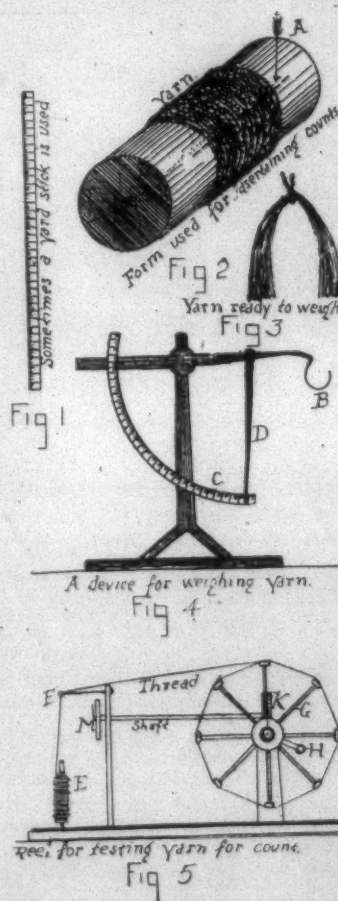
Instead of using the yard stick for measuring off a certain length of yarn for testing for counts, a cylinder turned from wood 5.4 inches circumference can be used as shown in Figure 2. The cotton yarn is wound about the cylinder and is then cut through with a knife along the dotted line A. This arrangement provides a number of cotton threads absolutely equal in length and measuring the circumference of the cylinder which is 5.4 inches. A set of yarn scales is next used and the number of these individual ends of cotton yarn required to weigh 1.25 grains on the scales will be the yarn count.

Scales for Weighing Yarns.

There are a number of special types of apparatus in use for weighing yarns without having to calculate very much. A device of this class is shown in Figure 4, which is provided with the hook B on which the yarn for weighing is placed, the weight of which operates the lever D on the quadrant C.

The yarn which has been measured on the yard stick is hung on the hook of these scales which record the count. Or if the yarn is from the cylinder it will be in the form of a number of ends of the same length as shown in Figure 3. These ends may be attached by using one of the ends and counting this end in with the others. The cluster of ends can then be hung on the hook of the scales for weighing. **Wrap Reels for Testing Counts of Yarns.**

Wrap reels, designed to handle two, four, six or more bobbins or skeins of yarn are in use in many



certain number of inches or yards of that yarn. In other systems a certain length of yarn is represented in a given unit of weight. For all practical purposes the grading of knitting yarns as to size, count or number, is based on the number of yards necessary to weigh one pound. The number of yards required for this purpose necessarily varies according to the character of the raw material and the diameter of the yarn. The finer the yarn the higher the count will be. A certain length of yarn can be measured off and weighed and the count calculated. There are finely adjusted scales or balances in use in most mills with which the superintendent or the overseer can make very accurate calculations of sizes of yarns. In other mills the equipment is often of a make-shift character. The writer worked in one mill in which a yard stick like that

mills, a diagram of one being shown in Figure 5. As testing yarn for the count depends largely on accurate measurements of the yarn it is easy to see that the positive operation of a wrap reel is surer to get uniform measurements than the yard stick. In the mill referred to in the beginning of this article, the writer frequently noted variations in weights due to different men winding off the yarn with the yard stick at different tension. One man would wind so loosely that he used 37 inches of yarn to make one of his yards. Another wound the yarn at such a high tension that he made 35 inches stretch out to the full yard. Hence there was always a variation in the weights of the yarns and these variations were not infrequently blamed to the carder or the spinner or the overseer in charge of the hosiery department.

With the wrap reel which is provided with tension regulating attachments the uniformity of the measurement is much more certain. The bobbins or skeins from which the yarns are to be wound for testing the count are placed at E and the ends passed through guides at F. The reel G is turned by the handle H, the motion of which is imparted to the gear K by a gear on the reel shaft, and this gear turns the shaft which operates the dial M.

As the circumference of the reel is 36 inches, and the number of turns of the reel are registered on the dial, the total length of yarn is readily calculated and weighed. Some reels are made with a circumference of 54 inches. Therefore eighty turns of the reel will make a lea. The standard length used in testing cotton yarn is the lea of 120 yards. Consequently the eighty revolutions of the reel of 54 inches, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards, is equal to a lea.

The Cut System of Yarn Counts.

Woolen yarn and several other kinds of yarn made from jute, china grass and ramie for knitting purposes are graded according to the cut system, the basis of which is 300 yards. Thus 300 yards of yarn in the cut system will weigh 1 pound and will be known as 1 cut yarn. If 600 yards are spun from the one pound of fiber, it will be classed at 2 cut yarn. If 900 yards, 3 cut yarn and so on as high as very fine yarns in which a single pound is drawn out to as much as 24,000 yards of 80 cut yarn.

Linen yarns have for their base 300 yards to the hank, which is the same standard for calculations of the count as given in the cut system.

Spun silk yarns are calculated on the same basis as cotton, which is 840 yards to a hank and the number of hanks required to make one pound indicates the count.

Raw silk is usually received in skeins of 250, 500 or 1,000 yard lengths and the custom has been adopted to specify the size of the yarns on the basis of the weight of the 1,000 hank in drams. If a hank weighs 6 drams it is classed as 6 dram silk. If it weighs 10 drams it is classed as 10 dram silk and so

on. A 500 yard or a 250 yard skein would be figured proportionately. As this is the raw silk basis, it will be understood that a loss of 25 to 30 per cent in weight will follow boiling.

Regardless of the numerous formulas in use for ascertaining the counts of yarns taken from a sample of knit goods, many manufacturers resort to the simple method of determining weights and sizes from comparisons. They keep on hand sets of the different sizes of yarns in cotton, silk, wool, worsted, linen, jute, hemp, china grass and ramie. Some of these sets are wonderful to look at. Sometimes the yarns are kept at a light tension by being stretched between pins. Again the yarns are wound about cards in parallel order. Many samples are required to make a complete set, but they prove useful when it is desired to ascertain counts by comparison of yarns from a sample and the yarns in the set. Each piece of yarn in the set is designated with its count, run or cut, according to the system used.

Other manufacturers of knit goods manage to get a very close estimate by weighing the sample of knit fabric and calculating from its weight the counts of the yarn.

Consumption of Cotton Increased in August.

Washington, Sept. 14.—An upturn of 30,000 bales in the domestic monthly consumption of cotton was reported today by the Bureau of Census. It announced that 491,604 bales of lint cotton had been consumed during the month of August, as well as 47,998 bales of linters. This was more than the 461,575 lint bales and 44,775 linters consumption in July, but less than the 542,166 lint bales used by the cotton mills in June. The August consumption figure was understood to have been in line with the general trade expectation.

A further decrease in the amount of cotton on hand was reported, stocks in the consuming establishments and in public storage having fallen to a total of 1,985,875 bales on August 31. On July 31, the total was 2,027,919 bales and 2,577,954 bales one month prior to that. In consuming establishments, there was on hand on August 31, 806,671 bales, while 1,179,204 bales were in public storage and at compresses. Consumption of cotton during August in mills located in the cotton growing States was 329,162 bales and 162,442 bales in all other States.

Imports of foreign cotton during August were only 3,420 bales, 1,439 bales coming from British India and 1,075 bales from Egypt.

The estimate of world production for 1922 was lowered from 17,500,000 bales to 17,540,000 bales.

Cotton spindles active in cotton growing States during August numbered 15,858,075, compared with 15,871,805 in July this year and 15,609,596 in August of last year. In all other States, active spindles numbered 17,850,592, as compared with 18,366,082 in July and 18,833,806 in

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The fame of New England as the center of the Textile Industry is known all over the world

THE INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE EXPOSITION

Under the Auspices of the Textile Exhibitors' Assn., Inc.

Mechanics Building, Boston, Oct. 29 to Nov. 3.

Will be the largest display of Cotton, Woolen, Silk and Knit Goods Machinery, and the Allied Industries, ever presented, anywhere. This, coupled with the fact that all machinery will be in actual operation, showing "Cloth in the Making," indicates a public attendance of fully 100,000 at this most interesting exhibition.

By special arrangement the management is able to offer a few very desirable spaces. For particulars and plans write

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The Best Comber Dusters The Original GUARANTEED Comber Duster

Perkins Practical Comber Dusters were the original guaranteed Comber Dusters. They are the most reliable and complete line being presented to Textile Mills. They are made to fill cotton mill needs; that is why mill men of the South favor them over all others.

Here are two of our best Comber Dusters.

No. 191 COMBER DUSTER—"Perkins Practical." This is the most popular duster we make. It has exactly the right mixture of bristle and horsehair to get the best results. Is made on hardwood handle with pegged solid back construction. Length over all 13½ inches, brush part 5½ inches.

No. 292 COMBER DUSTER—This duster was developed by us to fill a demand for a brush that would not mat and that did not have the flare found in horsehair brushes. Those who use it tell us that it is ideal for close work around belts, etc. Same construction and specifications as No. 191, except stock is bristle.

Order by Number

ATLANTA BRUSH COMPANY
Atlanta, Ga.

Every "Perkins Practical Brush" is guaranteed unconditionally

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A Brush for every Textile Need

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50 Market Street, Charleston, S. C.
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What You Will See at the Exposition

Preparations for the International Textile Exposition, to be held in Boston from October 29th to November 3rd are virtually complete.

Those in charge of the exposition state that the exhibits this year will be larger and more comprehensive than ever before and that the leading manufacturers of textile machinery, supplies, equipment and specialties of all kinds have reserved space. Many of the exhibits will show the machinery in actual operation and visiting mill men will have an opportunity of seeing the latest developments in textile machinery and processes.

Brief descriptions of some of the exhibits are given below. Others will be published in succeeding issues:

Crane Packing Company.

The exhibit of the Crane Packing Company, Chicago, will be in charge of Julian N. Walton, Eastern manager, and Colby W. Bryden, from the New York office, assisted by New England distributors, the Eagle Oil and Supply Company, of Boston.

They will exhibit a full line of "John Crane" Packings—styles 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 601 and 602, showing the latest developments in metallic packings. A special exhibit will be made of their condenser process, making use of a small model condenser which will operate under hot and cold water and pressure to 150 pounds per square inch.

Economy Lubricating Company.

The Economy Lubricating Company, Harry H. Atkinson, proprietor, main office and works, Charlestown, Mass., established 1909, will show samples of their Economy Grease which they manufacture especially for textile work and general high grade lubrication; also their Economy Boiler Metal Treatment for keeping steam boilers in good condition.

Asbestos Corporation.

This display will show the products manufactured from the crude asbestos to the finished material. It will not be a very extensive display and will be confined chiefly to a few samples of raw asbestos, yarns made of asbestos and brake lining made of asbestos, both in its treated and untreated forms.

American Abrasive Metals Company.

The exhibit of the American Abrasive Metals Company, New York, will consist of samples of their several products for safe walkways, Feralun, Alumalun, Bronzalun and Carborundum Anti-Slip Tile which are now used extensively in industrial plants in the shape of floor plates, safety stair treads, trench covers, etc.

Albert Eckstein & Co.

Their exhibit will be entirely of Artificial Silk, both domestic and imported; also Imitation Silk Tram.

Economy Baler Company.

The Economy Baler Company will exhibit a line of their baling presses at this exposition, same to be held in charge of their Boston branch manager, H. M. Arnold.

They expect to show one of their new heavy duty cloth presses, also one of the new waste presses equip-

ped with this two-speed mechanism.

J. E. Sirrine & Co.

J. E. Sirrine & Co.'s exhibit will consist of photographic and similar displays of their engineering work. **Hopedale Manufacturing Company.**

The exhibit of the Hopedale Manufacturing Company, Milford, Mass., will consist of their New Broad Sheet Loom, not previously shown at a Northern Textile Show; and two looms of regular standard patterns, equipped with several recent improvements.

National Aniline and Chemical Co.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., will be represented at the Eighth International Exposition, to be held in Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass., from October 29th to November 3rd. The "National" exhibit will present a unique and original exhibition background in Spaces 502, 503 and 504, in Department F, and it will be of practical value to manufacturers and dyers of textiles.

One of the most important features of the "National" exhibit will be the display of mill-dyed and printed textiles, including dyed loose wool; yarn dyed and piece dyed woolen and worsted fabrics; direct dyed, direct printed and discharge printed cottons; natural and artificial silk in skeins and on spools; and other interesting textiles—all dyed exclusively with "National" Dyes—all produced in well known mills. And to facilitate mere detailed inspection, samples of the various textiles shown will be available for distribution to manufacturers and dyers interested in these goods. These samples will be enclosed in card folders, giving the list of "National" Dyes used for the production of the various colors and shades.

The October issue of "Dyestuffs," the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., monthly magazine, will contain many new and original articles on the dyeing of the various textiles shown at the exposition. These articles deal with raw stock yarn and piece goods dyeing of woollens, worsteds, cottons, real and artificial silks. Every mill executive and dyer should have a copy of this Exposition Number. Those who will not be present at the exposition can obtain a copy of "Dyestuffs" by writing to The Editor of "Dyestuffs," National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., 40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

Aldrich Machine Works.

Aldrich Machine Works' exhibit at the Boston Show will consist of ball bearing and ball bearing applications for textile machinery. They will also have on exhibition a Murray Cotton Cleaning and Aerating Machine, made by The Murray Company, of Atlanta, Ga. This machine has been brought out since the last show and should be of considerable interest to cotton mill men, as some fifty or sixty mills have been equipped with them this year and they have met with a very favorable reception from the cotton mill trade.

(Continued on Page 22)

HOUGHTON

THE REASON WHY

An Advertisement by Chas. E. Carpenter

DID you ever stop to think why one oil is different from another?

Water is water; alcohol is alcohol; but oil—well that is different.

ent.

Take petroleum oil as an illustration:

Water has a definite boiling point, so has alcohol, but a petroleum oil is composed of an innumerable number of hydro carbon oils, each with a different boiling point. It is always, therefore, possible to take one petroleum oil and sub-divide it into two or more different oils of different boiling points; and when this is no longer possible it is not because a unit is obtained of a single boiling point, but because the apparatus has not yet been discovered by which the sub-division may be further continued.

Animal and vegetable oils differ from petroleum oils mainly in the fact that the former always contain some saponifiable matter while the latter contain none.

Animal and vegetable oils of the several varieties differ in their fatty

acid content; their saponifiable values; their content in solution of solid matter, etc.

The use of tallow for leather is obsolete and the use of tallow for cotton warps is rapidly becoming obsolete.

The Houghton Research Staff has served all the industries for over a half a century and has produced products that are superior to tallow for the following uses:

As a rust preventive; as a lubricant for steam engine cylinders; as a metal polishing grease; as a wood softener; as a leather stuffing; as a belt dressing; as a cotton softener.

Knowledge and experience in the application of oils and greases to one industry aids greatly in ascertaining the best application in another. Experience and knowledge of the properties of oils and their peculiar behavior helps in all industries. No concern whose knowledge and experience is limited to one industry can possibly serve the textile industry as well as the one who has had experience in serving all industries.

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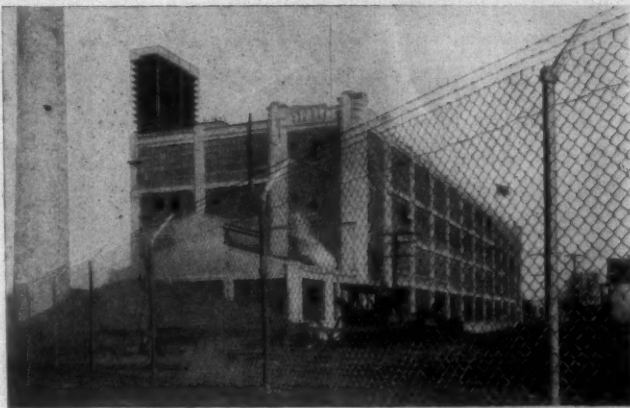
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Gray Goods Exports in July.

Washington. — Moderate increases in shipments to the West Indies and South America were responsible for a slightly larger total of gray goods exports during July than the previous month, according to analysis of the Department of Commerce figures. The July, 1923, total was 6,930,111 square yards, compared with 6,761,601 for June. During July of a year ago, the total was 21,573,199 square yards. For the first time in many months, Russia in Asia appears on the list for both gray goods and bleached goods, although taking only small quantities.

Of the West Indian countries whose receipts of gray goods from the United States showed increases during July, Jamaica and Haiti were both important buyers. Jamaica was an outlet for 741,873 square yards, which proved to be the second largest of any country, Chili ranking first to the extent of 906,002 square yards. The month before, Jamaica had taken 289,949 square yards, and Chili, 781,135. Chili's July, 1923, total of 906,002 square yards compares with 1,816,597 square yards in July, 1922. While the exports to Haiti were only 280,006 square yards, they show an increase of 191,090 square yards over the month before, and compare with 307,228 square yards in July of 1922.

The next best customer for gray goods was Columbia, claiming 407,609 square yards, against 328,597 in June. As in many other instances, these totals look small when compared with the total of the previous year, the July, 1922, figure for Columbia being 1,262,065.

Other fair-sized outlets were Cuba, with 374,328 square yards, against 464,882 in June and 55,578 in July, 1922; Bolivia, 275,140 against 246,064 in June and 728,618 in July, 1922; Argentina, 262,356, against 686,127 in June and 1,046,131 in July, 1922; Canada, 252,920, against 331,800 in June and 912,422 in July, 1922.

Turkey in Europe was a buyer of 317,000 square yards of gray goods, compared with 518,700 in June and 876,075 in July, 1922.

Shipments into the Port of Aden continue far behind those of last year. For July, 1923, they totalled only 187,500 square yards, while the two months previous, there had been none at all. By way of contrast, 3,747,100 square yards went into Aden during July a year ago.

The Philippines have not been much of a figure as a gray goods customer recently, but continue to lead other countries in bleached goods and printed fabrics. The July, 1923, gray goods exports to the Philippine Islands totalled 105,294 square yards, but in July, 1922, they were 1,215,448.

Russia in Asia, as stated above, is on the list for the first time in a good many months, which is noteworthy even though the total was only 15,508 square yards in gray goods and 111,810 in bleached goods.

China remains out of our market, not a single yard being shipped to that country during July. During July, 1922, our mills sent 2,209,350 square yards of gray goods to China.

The grand total of 6,930,111 square

yards of gray goods exported in July, 1923, compares with 21,573,199 in July, 1922.

Bleached goods exports amounted to 4,957,279 square yards in July, showing a slight decline from the previous month, when the figure was 5,699,318. In July, 1922, the bleached goods exports totalled 10,004,161. Again the Philippine Islands was our largest customer, receiving 1,626,179 square yards, compared with 1,786,589 in June and 3,724,124 in July, 1922. Cuba came next, to the extent of 1,104,659 square yards, which was better than the same month a year ago, when she took 802,425 square yards and compares with 1,305,061 in June of this year.

Canada was an outlet for 421,913 square yards, compared with 573,512 in June and 808,896 in July, 1922. The exports to other countries could not be considered very large.

Panama appears on the list as a customer for printed cottons during July to the extent of 369,214 square yards, which is better than any other month so far this year, for that country. In June, Panama took 345,232 square yards; May, 266,846; April, 142,920; March, 140,049; February, 185,820; and January, 112,506.

The Philippines were the largest customer for prints, claiming 1,104,644 square yards, compared with 1,384,920 in June and 2,041,434 in July, 1922. Cuba took 1,090,978, against 1,633,625 in June and 1,134,456 in July, 1922. To Canada and the provinces, there were shipped 475,314 square yards. Columbia bought 370,010, compared with 348,110 in June and 1,424,467 in July, 1922. Mexico received 362,513, compared with 385,927 in June and 451,819 in July, 1922.

Revised New England Mill Rules.

Revised New England buying and selling terms for American cotton went into effect on September 1st. The revisions include several very important changes which cotton merchants expect will have quite a decided effect on the cotton trade in this section during the coming season.

Perhaps one of the most important changes is that which makes the receiving weights the basis of all sales rather than the invoice weights as formerly. Section 28 of the revised term says: "All sales shall be on the basis of guaranteed receiving weights. In case of apparent dampness the cotton shall be set aside for not more than ten days and settlements shall be made on the weight at that time." Further provision is made for carrying out this change under section 34, which says: "Detailed weight returns for each mark, showing the gross weight of each bale (without any deduction for dampness, extra bands or other causes), must be mailed or delivered to the seller within 15 days after receipt of cotton by purchaser. Shipper's or compress tag numbers shall be furnished by purchaser if possible, upon request of seller." Section 31 provides that the cotton must be weighed within 72

hours of the time it is taken from the car or otherwise unloaded and a penalty of a quarter of a pound per bale for every day's delay after 72 hours is provided. The former terms specified 48 hours instead of 72 hours, as the period of grace. The former terms, however, did not compel the purchaser to submit weight sheets except in case of claims for loss in weight.

Section 27 has been amplified somewhat over the old version, and provides not only that the basis of delivery shall be 50,000 pounds for each 100 bales with a variation of two per cent either way, but says that "the seller must ship more or less bales than sold to make the total weight of each invoice equal to above requirements."

The period for filing claims for excessive tare is extended in the new terms to nine months from date of receipt instead of six months.

Claims for grade, according to the new terms, must be accompanied by samples of the entire mark and if same are not furnished there shall be a tolerance of 5 per cent of the entire mark that may be not more than a grade off. The old terms provided for a half grade.

One of the most radical steps taken in drawing up the new terms was the imposition of a penalty of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound on the seller in case shipments on actual sample sales do not come up to actual samples, or in case of default, following unreasonable delay in the shipment of cotton.

Section 5 says: "Whenever a specific lot of cotton purchased by actual samples does not equal the samples, the purchaser shall have the right to reject the lot if less than half is equal to samples. If one-half or more is equal to samples, the purchaser may reject the portion not equal to the samples, but in either event the samples of the entire lot must be exhibited to the seller. The cost and actual expense of handling the rejections shall be paid by the seller, and in case of rejection the seller shall not be called upon to replace. Interest may be charged from the date of payment for the cotton to the date of reimbursement for the rejected cotton. In case of rejection, any market differences shall be adjusted between the buyer and seller with $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound penalty."

This same penalty appears again under section 77 which says: "Replacements must be shipped promptly, but in case of scarcity of the quality required, the seller shall be allowed such additional time for replacement as he may show to be necessary, but such replacement shall not be delayed over 30 days except by agreement with the purchasers. If a second replacement, or any part thereof, is rejected, the buyer shall have the right to cancel the purchase to the extent of such rejections, or demand that the seller ship the cotton within 14 days. If the seller fails to so ship the cotton, the buyer shall replace the cotton. Any market difference shall be adjusted between the buyer and seller with $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound penalty."

It is believed that the penalty above referred to will have a salutary effect in discouraging carelessness in shipping, while in cotton shipping circles there is much satisfaction over the change to the receiving weight basis instead of the invoice weight.

Greenville Overseers Organize Club.

Greenville, S. C.—Overseers of the various cotton mills in the Parker Schools district met at the office of the district and perfected the organization of the Parker Textile Association. Those present were enthusiastic over the possibilities of the association, the idea being to hold regular meetings for the purpose of holding social intercourse and to discuss various matters pertaining to the textile industry.

C. P. Dill, overseer of weaving at Brandon, was elected temporary chairman; J. T. Bobo, overseer of weaving at Mills' Mill, was elected vice-chairman; Prof. C. W. McSwain, of the textile department of the Parker school district, was elected secretary, and W. C. McAbee, overseer of the cloth room at the American Spinning Company, assistant secretary.

Various plans for the organization were eagerly discussed by those present, and it was left in the hands of their office to make plans and arrange the program for the first meeting which will be held in a short while.

Miss Sadie Goggans, assistant superintendent, was present and was introduced.

Professor McSwain spoke of some of the ideals which the trustees of the district have in mind for the promotion of textile education in the district, and Superintendent Hollis explained the plans which the trustees hope to accomplish along general educational lines.

One of the most interested members present was J. P. Copeland, the new overseer of weaving at the Judson Mill, having recently come to Greenville from Danville, Va., where he took a very active hand in all educational and community activities at the River Mill.

Among those present were:

Mills' Mill: J. T. Bobo, J. D. Whitmire, L. N. Chandler, J. B. Fowler.

Monaghan: S. B. Rhea, D. S. Mattox, G. P. Pruitt, J. R. McMahan, W. O. Jones, R. O. Jones, H. E. Littlejohn, W. H. Moseley.

Judson: Lee Hughes, W. W. Foster, L. L. Chandler, D. W. Kay, J. E. Waldrop, H. M. Myers, J. E. McQuown, F. D. Bryant.

Brandon: G. W. Ray, R. R. Hood, W. R. Young, C. P. Dill, J. A. Jackson, Ernest Ross.

Woodside: H. B. Taylor, H. H. Epting, A. J. Mitchell, A. F. Hedgpath, A. H. Pollard.

Poe: D. W. League, R. T. Osteen, W. G. Gregory, William Osteen, T. C. Collins, J. A. Morrell, W. A. Riddle.

Camperdown: J. W. McDowell, T. Burton, D. C. Dallas, J. R. Stout.

Duncan: R. W. Herd, W. C. Taylor, W. C. Gilmore, J. T. Green, W. J. Stribling.

American Spinning Company: W. C. McAbee, W. P. Campbell, W. B. Williams.

Union Bleachery: Harry Jones.

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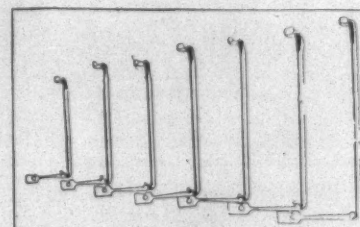
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1923.

As Ignorant as Edmunds.

Tom P. Jimison, a minister who preaches the doctrines of enmity and hate, has his ire raised because R. H. Edmunds, the editor of the Manufacturers Record, is opposed to the foreign born operatives of New England mills being brought into the South. He says:

"Dick Edmunds is editor of The Manufacturers Record, a Baltimore publication, which makes a subsistence by pandering to the plutocracy. Edmunds is a writer of mediocre ability and a business man of rare judgment. He is a disciple of Roger Babson, the high priest of Big Business, and is an apostolic successor to Annas and Caiphas. Religiously he is as orthodox as William Jennings Bryan, and as ignorant as Billy Sunday. Economically he is as uncompromising as Elbert Gary and as ignorant as David Clark. Socially he is as arrogant as Herod Antipas, and as reactionary as Henry Cabot Lodge. His editorial fulminations inspire this belief."

The learned Tom Jimison calls R. H. Edmunds ignorant because Edmunds does not want to see the Slav and Dago and scum of Southern Europe work beside our Southern mill operatives.

Jimison's learning has not been of sufficient note to cause any great demand for his services at the Annual Methodist Conference and we wonder upon what meat he feeds that he thinks himself competent to call Edmunds ignorant. We also note that foreign born Mary Kelleher, a professional labor agitator, comes to the defense of her foreign gang of parasites.

born kinsmen with the following effusion written from Chattanooga, Tenn., to the Textile Worker of New York:

"To the Editor of the Textile Worker:
Greetings:

"In Charlotte, N. C., and vicinity, a great deal is said through the public press, especially in the Textile Bulletin, which is the mouthpiece for the manufacturers, that the textile workers of the South are all 100 per cent Americans, and the same blood runs through their veins as the employers, pure Anglo-Saxon and that they are superior to the textile workers of the North, who are all foreigners, therefore, they should not ally with them in any way.

"It is safe to say that 99 per cent of the workers in the cotton mills of the South speak the English language.

"Now that the Southern textile operatives are 100 per cent Americans, why is it that the kind, generous-hearted Anglo-Saxon 100 per cent American employers will deny to their employees the same right that they themselves enjoy? That is to exercise their rights as American citizens, to join a legitimate organization of their own choice."

The cotton mill operatives of the South have not been denied the right to join legitimate organizations of their own.

The trouble with Mary Kelleher is that the operatives of the South have demanded the right to remain out of organization if they wish and those that have remained out are called "scabs" by Mary and her

Japan Before the Earthquake.

In June of this year Japan had 4,472,412 ring spindles, 45,000 mule spindles, 602,032 doubling spindles, and 60,765 looms. Since the mills run night and day, in actual working hours the Japanese cotton spindle equals from two to three spindles in the United States or England. Figuring on the basis of twenty-one hours, the average daily occupation during 319 days of 1922, it will be seen that Japan in reality has over 10,000,000 spindles competing with the rest of the world. These spindles have raised Japan in consumption from sixth place before the war to third, she now being exceeded only by the United States and the United Kingdom.

Because of Japan's small cotton goods imports and the decreased activity of the industry resulting in the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, although lately this has been decidedly on the wane, it is not believed there will be any great demand for foreign cotton goods at present. Stocks which were destroyed by the earthquake and fire it would seem could be replaced by mills outside the destroyed section speeding up their activity by working more hours.

The following telegram has just been received from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

"Trade Commissioner Howard Kobe just cabled local Japanese opinion estimates 750,000 cotton spindles out of action, but percentage actually destroyed not known. Doubtless much damaged machinery can be quickly repaired, but some must suspend operation during rebuilding. Believed Osaka principal cotton center very little damaged."—Bulletin of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Augusta Meeting of Southern Textile Association.

The semi-annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association will be held at the Richmond Hotel, Augusta, Ga., on October 12th and 13th. An interesting program has been prepared and there are indications that there will be a very large attendance.

Cotton Goes Higher.

As usual, cotton did what it was not expected to do. Ninety per cent of those interested were waiting for the reaction which they felt sure would come when the crop began to move but instead of a downward reaction it went higher and almost touched 30 cents.

The speculator knows that the mills have not bought and can therefore count upon a steady support from mill purchases.

He knows that Europe allowed its stocks of cotton to reach a record low point and with improving business must buy large quantities of cotton no matter what the price.

He knows that in many sections of the South one scant picking is all the farmers will get and that the farmers are able to hold if they choose to do so.

Cotton appears high and it does

not seem reasonable that the peak of the movement will have no depressing effect but there are bullish features that may prevent any material decline.

Meeting of Operating Executives of Georgia Cotton Mills.

The Operating Executives of Georgia Cotton Mills held a well attended meeting at the Ansley Hotel in Atlanta on Tuesday of this week. Our editor expected to attend the meeting but was called to New York on business and it is with deep regret therefore that we had no one to cover their session.

The Operating Executives of Georgia Cotton Mills are holding exceedingly interesting meetings and their discussions of practical problems are going to do much towards the more efficient operation of the mills in their State.

R. W. Jennings, of West Point, Ga., is chairman and presides over their meetings.

Textile Employment Decreased.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Decreased employment amounting to 3.8 per cent in textiles and their products, which industry shows the greatest reduction in forces employed during the month of August, is noted in the regular monthly industrial employment bulletin made public today by the U. S. Department of Labor.

In the Southern district, Virginia reports increased employment in cotton mills, though there is a general tendency toward slowing up in some lines.

North Carolina reports little unemployment, with cotton mills registering an appreciable gain.

South Carolina—an encouraging increase in employment was noted in the past month in cotton mills. Industrial activity continues at a healthy rate.

Georgia reports encouraging increase of employment in cotton mills.

Tennessee reports industrial employment improved, with a satisfactory increase in employment in textile mills.

The Injunction.

Denunciation of the "injunction" has been a favorite pastime with some of the labor leaders and papers. It has been classified as un-American and everything bad, but what's this we hear has happened out in Chicago? Why, the Northwest Federated Shop Crafts has slapped an injunction on the Associated Shop Employees of the Great Northern Railway. The Shop Crafts is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but Mr. Jewell explains that it "is not the intention to seek such injunctions in other parts of the country." It would appear, therefore, that the injunction is not the bad thing organized labor has thought it, when it happens to serve the purposes desired. Sometimes a foot is stuck out for which the injunction appears a likely fit.—Charlotte Observer.

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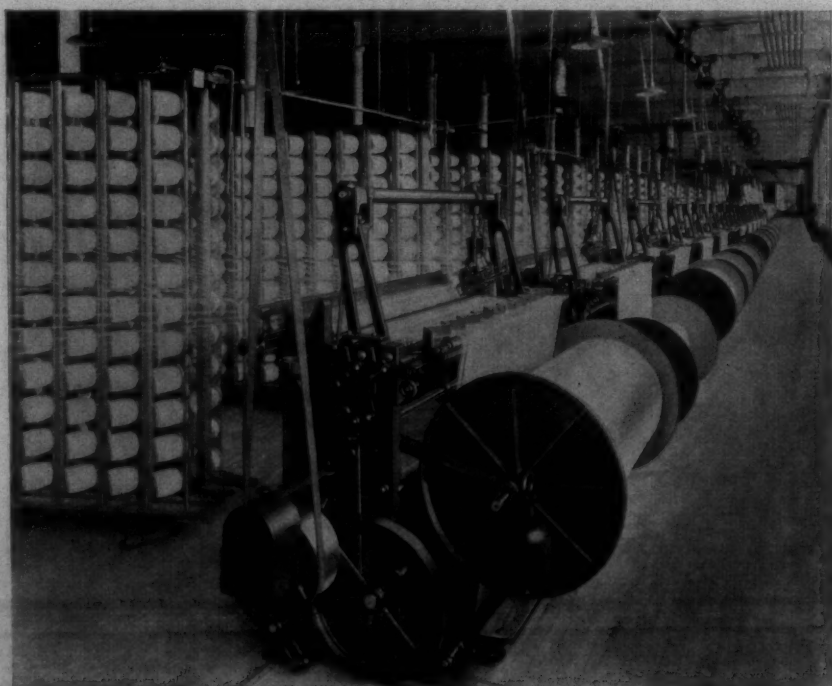
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FIRST COAT - 1/2 GAL.

SAMPLE NO.	SQUARE FEET.	HOW WORKED.	TIME (MIN.)
1	180	Fairly good	52
2	152	Tough	58
Hockaday	214	Very good	46
4	176	Fairly good	53
5	168	Very tough	68
6	164	Fairly good	52
7	168	Tough	59
8	164	Tough	58
9	168	Tough	62
10	168	Fairly good	53
11	165	Tough	58

Requires
10% Less
Time to
Apply

SECOND COAT - 1/4 GAL.

SAMPLE NO.	SQUARE FEET	HOW WORKED.	TIME (MIN.)
1	76	Fairly good	33
2	72	Tough	30
Hockaday	108	Very good	20
4	64	Fairly good	24
5	60	Very tough	32
6	68	Fairly good	26
7	68	Tough	31
8	84	Tough	33
9	68	Tough	31
10	84	Fairly good	28
11	70	Tough	30

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The Monroe Automatic Calculating Machine is valuable in any business office because it accomplishes the aim of figuring, with split-second speed while maintaining accuracy, simplicity, durability and all-round usefulness. The Proven Answer to any calculation is obtained in minimum time with minimum effort.

No complicated mechanism in the Monroe. Its sturdy construction, safeguarded by mechanical locks, makes possible a higher speed of operation, with complete protection against errors of the "human element".

A two-way mechanism, controlled by two small touch bars, makes the use of the Automatic simple and direct. For addition or multiplication simply touch the Plus (+) Bar; for subtraction and automatic division, touch the Minus(−) Bar. All of the factors of the problem appear in large, distinct figures giving a Visible Proof of Accuracy.

These are some of the outstanding features which have gained for the Monroe such widespread approval as a machine for promoting greater speed and economy in the handling of figures.

To appreciate what speed in figuring means with the Monroe Automatic, you should arrange for a trial demonstration on your own work. There is no obligation, simply advise a convenient time.

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Personal News

John Talbert has become overseer of weaving at the Lola Gingham Mills, Stanley, N. C.

A. R. Eller has resigned as superintendent of the Ronda Mills, Ronda, N. C., on account of ill health.

A. E. Horne, superintendent of the High Shoals Manufacturing Company, High Shoals, Ga., paid us a visit this week.

A. J. Kelly has resigned as night overseer carding at the Rockfish overseer carding, day and night, at the Raeford Cotton Mill, Raeford, N. C.

J. T. Jordan, formerly superintendent of the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, has accepted a similar position at the Mary Louise Mills, Mayo, S. C.

J. Ralph Tibbetts, formerly with the Southern Manufacturing Company, Athens, Ga., as superintendent, is now vice-president of Crawford Cotton Mills, Crawford, Ga.

C. W. Hodgson, superintendent Crawford Cotton Mills, Crawford, Ga., has resigned and accepted a position with the Southern Manufacturing Company, Athens, Ga.

J. P. Capshaw has been promoted from sewing machinist to assistant overseer in the union suit department at the Appalachian Manufacturing Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

B. B. Bassett has resigned his position in the office of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., and become associated with the North Carolina Public Service Corporation in Greensboro.

B. E. Geer, prominent textile official of Greenville, has been elected president of the Peerless Folding Ladder Company, of that city, the company having just been reorganized.

D. B. Mehaffey, overseer of carding at the Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, N. C., and W. W. Williams, overseer of dyeing at the same mill, and their families, spent last week at Wrightsville Beach, N. C.

Z. P. Doby, master mechanic at Norwood Manufacturing Company, Norwood, N. C., who has been in the Charlotte Sanatorium for an operation, has about recovered and is back on the job.

The engagement of William Harry Entwistle, general manager of the Entwistle Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C., to Miss Nancy Stacy, of Hamlet, N. C., was announced last week.

R. E. Jones, of Concord, N. C., who has been salesman for the U. S. Rubber Company, traveling out of Richmond, Va., has resigned the above position and is working through the Norwood Manufacturing Company, Norwood, N. C., to learn the business.

Comers Take Over Union Springs Mills.

Eufaula, Ala.—The Comer Cotton Mill interests of Birmingham have purchased the cotton mill at Union Springs, which has been closed down for several years, and expect to begin operations within a few months. Officials of the Cowikee Mill of Eufaula, also owned by the Comer corporation, went to Union Springs to look over the property to see what was needed to put it in proper shape. New equipment throughout will be installed.

Impressive Tribute is Paid W. Lee Packard.

Shelby, N. C.—The funeral of W. Lee Packard, who died at his home here suddenly Saturday night, was one of the largest attended funerals ever held here. Mr. Packard, who was 60 years old, was cotton mill superintendent for 35 years, serving at Lawndale, Henrietta, Cliffside and at the East Side Mill of Shelby, of which he was superintendent at the time of his death.

He was one of the county's most influential and substantial citizens, starting life as a raw country boy with little education. He was a stockholder in several cotton mills and well known among the textile fraternity of the South. All employees and fellow workers held him in highest esteem and the several mills with which he was connected ceased operation during the funeral. He was married to Miss Jennie Farris, of Texas, who survives with two children, Mrs. George Shuford, of Cliffside, and Jennie Lee Packard, of Shelby, three brothers and five sisters. A burger is noted for his broad policy.

Receiver for Belbro Mills.

A receivership has been asked and granted for the Belbro Mills, of Charlotte, manufacturers of cotton yarns, through a petition filed in Superior Court by George H. Brockenbrough, president of the mill.

Frank H. Kennedy, attorney, has been named receiver by Judge W. F. Harding and he is now preparing to conduct an inventory and make ready for a sale, either private or public.

Principal owners of the mill are George H. Brockenbrough, Sr., who is secretary-treasurer; George H. Brockenbrough, Jr., mill president, and W. H. Belk, head of Belk Bros. department store.

In the petition of Mr. Brockenbrough, which is also concurred in by the elder Mr. Brockenbrough in the answer filed to the complaint, it is set forth that the liabilities of the mill are in excess of the assets and for the best interest of the stockholders, creditors and others, prayer is made for the appointment of a receiver.

The mill owns property, facing

300 feet on Caldwell street and extending back 147 feet on one side a share.

and 165 feet on the other, on which stands a brick building containing the mill equipment and machinery. Adjoining the mill are eleven cottages for operatives. The mills has 4,000 spindles, it was said.

There is \$60,300 worth of stock subscribed and outstanding, it was revealed in the petition filed by Mr. Brockenbrough, Jr., who states that

he owns 223 shares of stock at \$100 for three months and Mr. Brockenbrough in his petition declares that the company is without sufficient funds to resume operations and deems the appointment of a receiver to wind up the affairs and settle with stockholders and creditors as the best method of safeguarding the interests of all concerned.

THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS—

ATLANTA GEORGIA

MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, Etc.

Write for Prices and Free Samples

Cotton Mill For Sale

Cotton Mill, well located in Charlotte, N. C., 2,496 spindles, including three-story brick building, on large lot. Building heated and sprinkled. Also including eleven mill cottages, electric motors and all necessary equipment for immediate operation. Will sell machinery and equipment, mill building and lot, or cottages separately, or entire plant as a whole. If interested wire or write

Frank H. Kennedy, Receiver, Law Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Seaboard Air Line Railway

Announces

SPECIAL EXCURSION FARES

From

All stations in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia

To

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Account

Made-in-Carolinas
Exposition

At

One and one-half fare for the round trip.

Children five and under twelve years of age will be charged one-half the fares authorized.

Reduced fares apply only when tickets are purchased before boarding trains.

Tickets on sale September 22nd to October 6th, 1923, inclusive.

Final limit October 7th, 1923, prior to midnight of which date return trip must be completed.

E. W. LONG

Division Passenger Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Sargent, Ga.—Humidifying contract for Arnall Mills has been placed with the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Concord, N. C.—The White Parks Mills are putting in 2,000 spindles and carding to match. They make from 8s to 14s hosiery yarns.

Dallas, Tex.—The Dallas Textile Mills Company has awarded humidifying contract for their new mill, now under construction, to the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C. Robert & Co., Inc., engineers.

Norwood, N. C.—The Norwood Manufacturing Company has about completed their new addition to the mill and will add 10,000 spinning spindles.

Greenville, S. C.—E. Y. Hillhouse and others, of Travelers Rest, near here, are planning to build a cotton mill. They are negotiating with an Eastern manufacturer to take an interest in the mill, according to local reports.

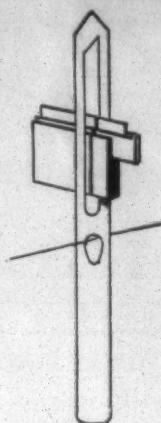
Oxford, N. C.—Work on the Cohn's Sons Hosiery Mill, at the corner of Rectory and New College streets, is progressing nicely. Charles Cohn stated that he hopes to start the mill within the next three months and that he hopes to engaged at least sixty young and matron ladies by that date, and he hopes to increase the number to one hundred a few months later.

Cedartown, Ga.—The United States Finishing Company, Providence, R. I., has begun construction work on the properties which they purchased here recently. The old Josephine Mill is being entirely refinished, while the Wahneta Mill is being torn down to make room for a new structure. New machinery has been ordered, and it is expected that production will begin the latter part of October.

Concord, N. C.—The Davidson Cotton Mills have been incorporated with a capital of 10,000 shares of stock without par value. The incorporators are M. L. Cannon, J. R. Cannon and E. T. Cannon.

The company was organized to take over the two mills of the Delburg-Linden Company, at Davidson, which were recently purchased by M. L. Cannon and associates, as previously reported.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—Kifouri Bros., owners of the overall factory here, are now receiving machinery with which to put in a quilt factory. Later they contemplate adding a mattress factory. A carload of machinery has just been unloaded and will occupy a large building at the corner of Main and Commercial streets formerly occupied by the Collins wholesale house.



K-A Electric Warp Stop

Our Southern Representative

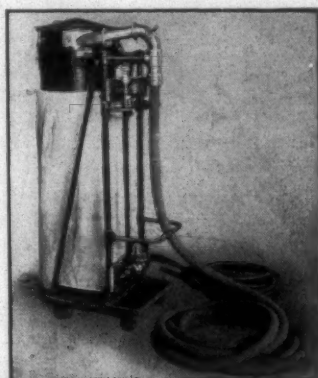
Mr. William D. Whittaker

is in charge of both the

ATLANTA OFFICE and CHARLOTTE OFFICE

Competent assistants at both offices will carry on our K-A Service.

R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta, Ga.



(Patented)
R. P. SWEENEY
Manufacturer
406 News Bldg. Greenville, S. C.

THE Sweeny PNEU-WAY Cleaner

Rapidly Cleans Machinery,
Floors, Walls, Etc., of Lint and
Dust by Air Suction

uses compressed air to create
the suction.

For Textile Mills and Other
Industrial Plants

Ask for Prices on:
Ingersoll-Rand Air Compressors,
Air Hoists and Air Tools of all kinds,
Compressed Air Hose, Vacuum Hose,
Quick Connecting Hose Couplings,
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Catalogues on Request

For Sale

1—250-ton Logeman Hydraulic Cloth Bal-
ing Press. Excellent condition. At-
tractive price for immediate acceptance.

**Southern Textile Machinery
Company**

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Community and Mill Village Developments	Complete Topographic Surveys
Parks, Real Estate Subdivisions and Cemeteries	General Designs, Planting, Grading and Detail Plans
Resort Hotels and Country Clubs	Supervision of Landscape Construction
Private Estates and Home Grounds	Inspection and Maintenance

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Great Falls, S. C.—The work on the new Republic Mill No. 3 is progressing very rapidly. The dwellings doubtless will be completed within 30 days. However, it will be near the first of the year before the mill will be ready for operation.

Leaksville, N. C.—Work has been started razing a two-story building there which will give place to the new \$175,000 storage plant which the Marshall Field Company of Chicago will build.

No formal contract has been signed, but it is understood that the Leaksville Lumber Company will construct the building.

The new storage plant will be five stories in height, of reinforced concrete construction and will measure 116 feet by 216 feet. The plant will be equipped with a sprinkler system.

The building will be used to house the products of the mills at Leaksville and Spray, N. C., and at Fiel-dale, Va. It will also be used to store raw material used in those plants and as a central shipping point for the Marshall Field interests in that section.

Greenville, S. C.—Greenville's first shirt factory is now in operation, the Watson Shirt Company having installed ten power machines while twelve additional machines are to be installed within the next few days. For the present the company is using Greenville-made cloth exclusively, the present lot of goods having been made by the Poe Manufacturing Company.

With the installation of twelve additional machines within the next few days, the company will have a daily output of 25 dozen shirts. Until these machines are completed the output will be about half that quantity. Only shirts will be made, this being the first factory in Greenville to make shirts exclusively.

M. B. Watson is president of the Watson Shirt Company and J. W. Jackson is manager. Mr. Jackson comes to Greenville from Baltimore where he has spent a number of years in the manufacture of high class shirts and pajamas.

Greenville, S. C.—A contract for the installation of a complete water and sewerage system in the Union Bleachery village has been awarded to the Fiske-Carter Construction Company and work on the project will begin immediately, it was announced here.

The contract calls for the laying of enough pipes to supply all needs of operatives who occupy the 90 houses in the village.

Plans for the new system were drawn and the project will be engineered by J. E. Serrine & Co., of this city. The plans call for the installation of kitchen sinks, lavatories, baths and so forth in each and every one of the 90 mill houses. The cost cannot be foretold as the

bid was based on the amount of piping necessary.

During the past few weeks the Union Bleachery has planned and is putting into effect many improvements. One important improvement project is the erection of a large community and social building almost directly in the center of the village.

The contract for the erection of this building has been awarded to C. M. Guest Construction Company, of Anderson. Work on the building is rapidly nearing completion and it was said that the building would be complete and ready for use within a short time.

Among other features, the community building will boast of a large gymnasium, a social hall, an auditorium, club room and domestic science laboratory.

Victor-Monaghan Reduces Capital.

At a special meeting of the Victor-Monaghan Mills of South Carolina, at Greenville, September 12, resolutions were adopted reducing the authorized capital stock from \$8,300,000 to \$6,388,000; reducing the common stock from \$6,582,980 to \$4,937,235 by the retirement of one-fourth of the present outstanding stock on the basis of \$160 a share; retiring and cancelling one-fourth of the preferred stock at the rate of \$120 a share as of October 1; authorizing the directors to apply any of the funds applicable thereto to the retiring of the common stock, and to make any changes and readjustments in any items entering into the financial statement of the company which in their judgment are necessary and proper; and instructing directors to retire the pre-

ferred stock as provided, by applying a part of the monies realized from the sale of the plants. November 1. If any stockholders All holders as of record September 19 are required to surrender one-fourth of the holdings before November 1. If any stockholders prefer not to surrender holdings of

preferred or common, they are permitted through the company to arrange for a substitution and surrender of equivalent shares belonging to other stockholders.

Sales of Small Units.

The Victor-Monaghan plant comprised mills having 243,820 spindles. Sales of small units were made as follows: Seneca, 19,840 spindles to Goddard interests of Rhode Island; Ottaray, 24,704 spindles, to Deering Milliken & Co., interests; Wallace plant, 15,980 spindles, to Ridley Watts and associates, leaving a unit of 183,296 spindles in the present plants.

The men who have been managing the plants in recent years and who brought them to such a high state of efficiency, are still with the company as the controlling factors. Mr. Beattie, who retired from active duties as president, is still associated in the directorate. Ridley Watts & Co. will continue, as they have been for some time, the selling agents of the mills.

West Point and Lanett Mills Plan Merger.

Boston.—The directors of the West Point Manufacturing Company and the Lanett Cotton Mills, two of the Wellington Sears group which are located at West Point, Ga., will meet next Wednesday to take action on the proposal to merge these two mills which are capitalized respectively at \$5,000,000 and \$2,000,000.

The mills manufacture duck and other heavy goods. There are four mills represented in the larger company, the Langdale, Shawmut, Fairfax and Riverdale Mills, which have a combined spindleage of 100,000; 2-313 looms and 86 cards. The West Point Utilization Company also is included in this mill.

The Lanett Cotton Mills have 271 cards, 1,810 broad and 600 narrow looms and 83,000 spindles.

The recommendation of the directors will be submitted to the stockholders in the regular course.

Hesslein & Co., Inc.

57 Worth Street

New York City

SELLING AGENTS FOR

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

OFFICES:

Boston	New York	Philadelphia	St. Louis
Dallas	Baltimore	Kansas City	New Orleans
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Besides Covering Every Domestic Market we Have the Largest Export Outlet of any Commission House in the U. S. A.

—THROUGH—

Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1865

The World's Largest Distributors and Converters of Cotton Piece Goods

—FOR EXPORT—

Neuss, Hesslein Corporation, in Manila, P. I.

Carrying a stock of American Cotton Piece Goods for distribution on the spot.

Casa Neuss, Hesslein y Cia. de Columbia, S. A.

Bogota with branches in Baranquilla Medellin

also BRANCH OFFICES in

Havana	Santo Domingo	Melbourne	Lima
Caracas	Santiago, Chile	Guayaquil	Sidney
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UNIFORM IN APPLICATION

Victrolyn

A dependable assistant in sizing Cotton Warps

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Bosson & Lane

Works and Office, Atlantic, Mass.

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 Patent Lawyers

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WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Inc.
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BEST for CLEANING
 MILL FLOORS

Poland Soap Works

Anniston, Ala.

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

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FRANK S. COMINS, General Manager

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



TRADE MARK

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co

Offices: 110 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

P. D. JOHNSON, Representative, Atlanta, Ga.
Southern Agent: Cameron



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

HERBERT BOOTH, South Car. Representative, Greenville, S. C.
STEPHEN ARLEIGH, South Car. Representative, Greenville, S. C.

What You Will See at the Exposition.

(Continued from Page 14)

The D. T. Williams Valve Company.

D. T. Williams' display at Boston will consist of a complete line of oil and grease cups and lubricating devices, brass and iron regrinding globe, angle, gate and check valves, steam stop cocks, oil gauges, water gauges, gauge cocks and boiler fittings, as well as steam traps and separators.

All of these various lines will be nicely grouped and mounted on separate display boards, and they hope that their exhibit will not only be found attractive, but of interest to all those who have occasion to view their display.

The exhibit will be in charge of T. F. Boyle.

Cochrane Steam Specialty Company.

This company will show a Cochrane V-Notch Meter and a Cochrane Flow Meter in actual operation. These meters will be connected in series, and by means of a small motor driven centrifugal pump supply of water will be circulated to show how these meters operate.

They will also exhibit a Cochrane Multiport Drainer, described in attached folder. Also Sectional Figure 2 Cochrane High Pressure Steam Separator.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company are going to show samples of the varied lines of rings that they manufacture, a picture of the plant, and a moving display showing travelers running on rings.

Borne Scrymser Company.

Borne Scrymser Company will exhibit as usual, occupying their customary space, No. 93. They will have on exhibit samples of their various lubricating oils and greases suitable for the textile and engineering trades.

Of special interest, they believe that the exhibit of product samples

showing the benefits to be gained in the use of their Breton Oils for Wool and Breton Mineral F for Cotton.

They will exhibit this year a new and very unusual feature — their Brilliant Ax Oils for textile lubrication, a full bodied oil of high lubricating value, free from staining qualities and perfectly emulsifiable, so as to be easily removed from textile goods.

Their several salesmen will be in attendance to explain the value and application of their products to those to whom they are not familiar.

Hyatt Roller Bearing Company.

The Hyatt Roller Bearing Company will exhibit a large model of a Hyatt bearing, motor driven, demonstrating the construction and principles of operation. There will be smaller Hyatt bearings mounted in glass, to show the self-oiling action. A complete line of Hyatt bearings for textile machinery of all types will be shown, together with replacement boxes for quickly and economically applying Hyatt bearings to textile machinery already in operation. Hyatt bearings for line-shafts will also be shown.

Scott & Williams

The Scott & Williams exhibit will consist of their newest automatic machines, including the Model HH, which makes a half hose complete, except for the looping of the toe, Model R-I, making a ladies' ribbed stocking complete, except for the looping of the toe, and they also will show their automatic Model K machine making a plain ladies' stocking with fashion seam and fashion marks.

All various gauges will be on exhibit, also several attachments for making fancy work.

In addition they will exhibit one of their underwear machinery for ribbed fabrics.

W. T. Lane & Brothers.

W. T. Lane & Bros. expect to

show at the International Textile Exposition at Boston a number of styles of the Lane Patent Steel Frame Canvas Mill Baskets and Trucks.

These will be adapted for all processes in the various kinds of textile mills, and will embody developments and improvements, the result of twenty-five years' study of the needs of the mill men.

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company.

The U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, in accordance with their usual custom, will display Barreled Sunlight—The Rice Process White.

Extra features of their exhibit will be photo-micrographs of different paint finishes, oil vials showing the difference in oil used in the manufacture of different white paints, sample boards, free samples to those interested and literature pertaining to every phase of industrial painting.

The manufacturers extend a cordial invitation to everyone visiting the exposition and hope they will all call around and take away a unique souvenir.

Carbic Manufacturing Company.

This exhibit is to cover the Carbic line, consisting of their portable acetylene generator for welding and cutting on the market, and also carbic apparatus consisting of torches, etc.

Keystone Refractories Company.

Keystone Refractories will exhibit Dura-Stix, the high temperature bonding mortar for fire-brick, as well as granular refractories which we manufacture, namely, Crundum-sand, Steel-Veneer and Key-Frax, which are used for furnace economy.

F. A. Lazenby & Co.

F. A. Lazenby & Co.'s exhibit will be in the nature of a reception place for customers and friends who may attend the exposition. They will have no running machinery, but will have photographs, samples and other data which is interesting, and

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS

will specifically emphasize their Automatic Double-Head Bobbin Winder, which will have its first public announcement at that time.

Their exhibit will be in charge of Samuel S. Shriver and J. D. Lazenby.

S K F Industries.

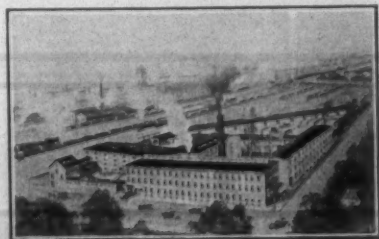
The S K F Industries will exhibit at the Textile Machinery Show, occupying space No. 36. A range of Hess-Bright deep-groove ball bearings, Skayef self-aligning ball bearings and transmission equipment, special housings for textile machinery and Atlas balls of steel, bronze and special metals will be shown.

Unique models demonstrating the anti-friction qualities of ball bearings will instruct and amuse, while process operations of the bearings and balls will show to advantage the fine workmanship and materials used in S K F marked ball bearings.

The headquarters will be at the Copley Plaza Hotel and the following men plan to be in attendance: W. L. Batt, president; S. B. Taylor, assistant to president; R. H. Demott, general sales manager; W. H. Holby, manager textile department; H. A. Fonda, district manager; G. E. Clark, sales engineer; A. B. Studley, sales engineer; E. G. Ogren, sales engineer; R. C. Byler, advertising manager.

Gave Overseers Dinner at Chimney Rock.

J. D. Buice, superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C., gave his overseers a delightful outing on September 9th by taking them to Chimney Rock, N. C., for dinner. Those present were E. M. Dees, day carder; J. L. Rhinehardt, day spinner; J. M. James, day weaver; M. L. Davis, day master mechanic; A. R. Tillman, night weaver; M. A. Crowley, night carder, and E. W. Wilbanks, night spinner. They had to leave the night master mechanic at home to look after the fire pumps, much to his hard luck.



DAVID M. BROWN
President

GEORGE G. BROWN
Treasurer

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

Lawrence, Mass.

NOTE our New Factory Additions and Improved Facilities for Manufacturing Our

"HIGH GRADE"

Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles

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Dallas, Texas

COTTON SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS

Branches—Houston, Brownwood, Sweetwater, Corsicana, Stamford, Texas
and Oklahoma City and Hebert, Okla.**PHILIP LINDSLEY & CO.**

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Texas and Oklahoma Cotton.

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LEVERETT & MOORE

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All Grades

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Fort Worth, Texas

Cotton Merchants

Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas Cottons

T. L. ALLEN

Cotton Shippers

All Grades and Staples

Yorktown, Tex.

Branch Office: Cuero, Tex.

Henderson Cotton Co.

Regular and Irregular

Cotton

Sell on Actual Samples

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W. E. STAPP & CO.

All gradest Texas Cotton

BEST CURRENT PRICE

Shipped Direct to Mills

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MANNING - GRINNAN & COMPANY

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Handle Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and
Louisiana Cotton.**R. L. DIXON & BROTHER**

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Buying Agencies all Principle Towns
Texas and Oklahoma**FLOYD WILLIS & CO.**

Texas and Oklahoma

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Lucius Rash, President

I. L. Brin, Vice-President

RASH, BRIN & COMPANY

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Associate Members Liverpool Cotton Exchange

Terrell, Texas

Dallas, Texas

FRANK E. STEWART

Cotton Merchant

Paris, Texas

SHELTON & HARDIN

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WILLIAM PAGEN & SON

Good Spinning Cotton

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Cotton

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Inch sixteenth to inch eight a
specialty. Correspondence Invited**JAS. T. ROUNTREE &**

CO.

Cotton

Paris, Texas

**ROBERTS &
CARTWRIGHT**
Cotton

Terrell, Texas

H. SEAYShippers Texas, Oklahoma
and Arkansas

Cotton

Low Grades Specialties
Greenville, Texas**RHEA & COMPANY**

Cotton

Texas Black Land Cotton

McKinney, Texas

We Ship What We Sell

Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY
247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Cocker Machine and Foundry Company

Gastonia, N. C.

BUILDERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

Linking Warpers Linkers Balling Warpers Balling Attachments
Section Beam Warpers Long Chain Beamers Short Chain Beamers
Warp Splitting Machines Warp Dyeing Machines Warp Doublers
and Splitters Warp Coilers Boiling Out Boxes and Warp Washing
Machines Dye House Ballers.



The Standard of Excellence Electrical Installations IN TEXTILE MILLS AND VILLAGES

HUNTINGTON & GUERRY, Inc.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

DISINFECTANT

We guarantee our disinfectant to meet any government specifications. We manufacture them ourselves, and do not fill them with rosin or other cheap fillers. Get our prices. They will surprise you.

MASURY-YOUNG CO.

Established 1857

BOSTON, MASS.

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

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Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

Slow-Up in Lancashire Cotton Industry.

At the end of the cotton year (August 1, 1922, to July 31, 1923), it was evident that the British cotton industry had suffered a reverse in 1923, says a report to the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner H. D. Butler, London. Its position has been gradually improving in 1922, although reports were generally pessimistic. This year the continued high prices of American cotton coupled with the anticipation of lower quotations—in the minds of British operators, at least—were the chief factor which made merchants both at home and abroad hesitant and slowed down the steadily advancing tide of exports.

"Cotton delivered to spinners" provides a fairly sensitive index to the tendency in the industry, and the depression prevalent in the cotton year ended July 31, 1923, may be roughly gauged by comparing the average weekly deliveries to spinners which in the year just passed totalled 51,300 bales, compared with 54,080 bales for the 52 weeks ended July 31, 1922, and 38,310 bales in the corresponding period of 1921.

The best running figures available to register the effect of this restricted operation of mills are the unemployment statistics of the Ministry of Labor. Of the 601,470 cotton workers listed on their rolls, 15.9 per cent were idle in January, 1922; 6.4 per cent in July, 1922; 6.6 per cent in October, 1922; 11.7 per cent in January, 1923; 14.5 per cent in March; and 20 per cent (122,228 persons) in June, 1923.

British raw cotton statistics for the cotton year ending July 31, 1923, reveal a tendency, apparent during the past two years, of British spinners to use decreasing quantities of American cotton, and more and more of "outside growths," that is, cotton grown in South America, Egypt, and other areas. The average weekly deliveries to spinners in the cotton year just ended were as follows: American, 30,570 bales; Brazilian, 2,330 bales; Egyptian, 7,990; Peruvian, 5,000 bales; West Indian, 340 bales; African, 1,680 bales; East Indian, etc., 3,390 bales. Figures for the year ending July 31, 1922, were: American, 37,840 bales; Brazilian, 1,260 bales; Egyptian, 6,430 bales; Peruvian, 5,440 bales; West Indian, 250 bales; African, 1,560 bales; East Indian, etc., 1,300 bales.

Stocks of all sorts of cotton carried in Liverpool were enormously reduced in 1923, the total being 454,000 bales, as compared with 852,000 bales in 1922. Of the various sorts the stocks of American staple show the greatest reduction, 160,000 bales in 1923 against 505,000 bales in 1922.

British Cotton Yarn Exports Decline.

British exports of cotton yarns during the first seven months of 1923 amounted to 79,740,100 pounds, a considerable decline from the total of 126,161,400 pounds shipped during the corresponding period of



Some

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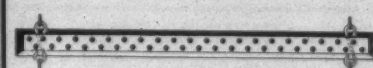
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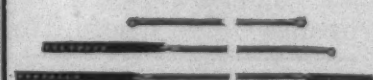
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1922, says the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce. In 1923, sales to the Netherlands fell off 20,000,000 pounds, while India bought 15,000,000 pounds less, and Germany 5,000,000 pounds less than in January to July, 1922. The United States purchased 3,751,600 pounds in the first seven months of 1923 compared with 2,565,400 in the like period of 1922.

Hosiery Industry in Kiansu Province, China.

Hosiery making has become a prosperous industry in Sunkiang, Kiansu Province, according to a bulletin published by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, which states that doz-

ens of small factories have sprung into existence during recent years. These employ between 10,000 and 20,000 workers, both men and women. One mill, equipped with 400 hand knitting machines and 20 others driven by electrical power, turns out 150,000 dozen pairs of cotton and silk hose annually. Another plant having 300 hand machines produces 150,000 dozens of mercerized cotton hose yearly, says Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, Shanghai.

Belgian Hosiery Situation.

German cotton hosiery continues to dominate the Belgian market, imports from that source totalling 11,108,711 francs for the first five months of 1923, Acting Commercial



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Yarn Mill For Sale

The property of Keowee Yarn Mill, Bankrupt, situate at Walhalla, South Carolina, and consisting of two brick buildings, nineteen cottages, warehouses, machinery and other equipment, will be sold by the undersigned as Trustee at noon, October 2, 1923, at Walhalla, S. C., at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

The court has fixed an upset price of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) for said property. Each bidder, at or before the hour of sale, will be required to file with the Trustee a certified check of \$1,000.00 as an evidence of good faith.

For full particulars and for inventory of the bankrupt's property, write to

J. L. SHERARD, Trustee
Anderson, South Carolina



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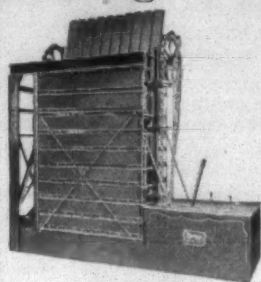
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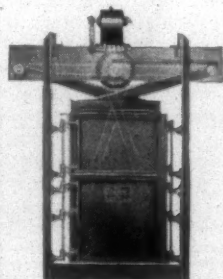
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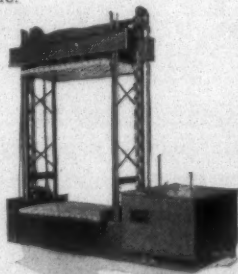
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KRON DIAL SCALES

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SAVE LABOR-HEAVY BALES-FAST WORK
ATLANTA, GA.

Swedish Mills to Use Pneu-Way Cleaners.

R. P. Sweeny, of the Sweeny Pneu-Way Cleaning System, announced this week the closing of a contract for the installation of a complete Pneu-Way System in a large cotton mill in Sweden. The machinery and an engineer to install it will be sent to Sweden at an early date.

The order for the installation was secured by Mr. Sweeny from C. J. Burgh, well known Swedish cotton manufacturer, who, with Ernest Kruse, Swedish capitalist, made a visit here and Charlotte to inspect the Pneu-Way System in operation in Southern mills.

The two men from overseas were in Greenville as the guests of Mr. Sweeny and made an inspection trip through several large Greenville mills.

Wanted.

Bahan or Terrel Quill Cleaning Machine. Must be cheap. Address Box 1302, Greenville, S. C.

Wanted—Textile Salesmen for South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama to handle established specialty as side line on commission. Address P. O. Box 1014, Charlotte, N. C.

Napper Room.

Wanted—Overseer napper room for day run and also overseer for night run. Good jobs for right men. State experience, and give references in first letter. Address "Napper," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Young man, twenty-five, single, college education, five years' experience in one cotton mill office, wants work. Can do book-keeping, cost accounting or handle any phase of work in cotton mill office. Will consider anything with a future and will be glad to furnish reference to anyone interested in my services. F. E. Hawthorn, Hodges, S. C.

Wanted—Information as to the whereabouts of W. Prue Banister, who left his home and family in Iva, S. C., on Saturday, September 15th. He is about twenty-three years of age, rather tall and weighs about 125 pounds. Has a scar on left elbow from being scalded, is a spinning doffer. Any information as to his whereabouts will be greatly appreciated by his family. Address information to D. F. Banister, Iva, S. C.

J. Kirk Rowell, selling Kron Scales and Economy Baling Presses, wishes to call upon the North Carolina cotton mills with some salesman who travels in automobile and who travels all the mills. State line you are selling, also transportation charges. Address J. Kirk Rowell, 511 Atlanta Trust Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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Blows dust out of motors, generators, switchboards and other delicate machinery.

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Write for illustrated folder giving prices, etc.

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Attaches To Any Light
Socket. Weight 6 lbs.

Evolution in Cotton Classing.

(Continued from Page 3)

prima facie evidence in the United States courts. Classification may be asked either for the purpose of information, for settlement of disputes on quality, or for ascertaining the quality of cotton to be held in storage; for this last purpose the cotton has to be passed through a cotton exchange recognized by the Department of Agriculture.

Another section of the law provides for the examination and licensing by the Secretary of Agriculture of cotton classers upon application to the "Bureau," but such licensing is not compulsory.

The main difficulty in arranging for a proper working of the act was encountered, of course, in the export trade, since the outcry against the law came from American exporters and importers abroad. Luckily the department entrusted with the application of the law gave proof of wisdom and diplomacy in taking the trade into its confidence, explaining the ultimate benefits of the new system to producer and consumer alike of abolishing a dual method of classing and describing cotton, with all its duplicated handling of samples and consequent extra expense in the distribution of the cotton crop. A series of conferences was called by the Department of Agriculture at which the writer had the honor of being present as a representative of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and can therefore, from personal observation and experience, testify as to the earnestness of the desire on the part of our authorities to facilitate the working of the act with the least possible dislocation of trade during the transition period, and to secure the greatest possible benefit to all and sundry interested in American cotton. Incidentally he had an opportunity of witnessing the vast proportions of the work already accomplished by the department in the way of standardization and the reproduction of standards. A stock of cotton of the value of approximately one hundred thousand dollars is being used continually in Washington for this purpose, and the pains taken to secure absolutely true copies of the original standards of the same grade are above anything that has been attempted, or could be accomplished, by any privately managed institution, while it stands to reason that no such institution could command the respect and recognition accorded to a government department.

Some difficulty has been encountered in the standardization of staple lengths where custom and local practices have created a variety that is little short of bewildering. It must again be placed to the credit

of the Department of Agriculture that it has refrained from drastic interference with the trade in this respect and left long established designations, varying according to the idiosyncrasy of almost every cotton consuming center undisturbed. I bully believe, however, that evolution will eventually bring about a generally accepted system of staple designations on the basis of the American measurements, being, as they are, concrete and easily applicable formulas, in contrast to the more or less abstract designations or conceptions prevailing abroad.

The chief success registered by the Department of Agriculture lies in the establishment, through agreement with all the important European cotton exchanges and associations, of the official United States Standards of grades as universal standards. It was greatly feared at one time that foreign markets would keep up their own grade descriptions locally and in their transactions with spinners, while importing their cotton under American grades, thereby perpetuating the very system which it was intended to remove. By tactful handling of the situation the Department of Agriculture succeeded, as we all know, in getting the United States cotton standards to be instituted as universal standards, which in reality was the goal aimed at. An announcement has been issued this week by the Liverpool Cotton Association to the effect that in view of the adoption of universal standards, a new form of contract for August delivery 1924 and beyond, basis universal middling, nothing below universal low middling, has been adopted, which, as far as grades are concerned, places the Liverpool futures market on a parity with the American markets.

The agreement between the United States Department of Agriculture and the Liverpool Cotton Association, Limited, the Manchester Cotton Association, Limited, Syndicat du Commerce des Cotons du Havre, Bremen Baumwollboerse, Associazione Cotoniara Italiana, Association Cotonniere de Belgique, and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Limited, of England, provides for the appointment, from time to time, of the members of the committees of the respective Associations or Exchanges to act on behalf of the Department of Agriculture in the matter of classifications as to "grade" of any cotton submitted to them, the Department also providing by regulation that such determination shall be final and shall supersede, as to the parties to a dispute, any other certificate as to grade and color affecting such cotton, issued by the Department of Agriculture under the act and these regulations.



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Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton markets continued active last week, with prices showing further advances on practically all lines. There was a very noticeable improvement in finished goods. Bleached goods were advanced again, percales were withdrawn from the market, and shirting chambrays were moved up half a cent. Substantial advances were paid for print cloths, sheetings and some lines of convertibles.

The sales for the week included a number of large contracts for delivery to the end of the year and some sales of print cloths and sheetings calling for deliveries in the first quarter of next year.

There were large sales of tire fabrics and ducks, shade cloths and bag goods and all of them were made at higher prices. Production in mill centers showed a steady gain and curtailment is very much smaller than was the case several weeks ago.

Both the retail and wholesale demand for cotton goods has shown marked improvement within the past ten days. Jobbers are placing larger orders and in turn report a much better buying movement from the retailers. Cotton goods prices are still below a parity with raw cotton, the price of the latter having moved up very rapidly during the past week. Mills have been unable to buy cheap cotton for future use and are not willing to sell goods as freely as buyers will place orders.

The markets, which had been advancing sharply through the week,

were steadier on Friday and Saturday, but the demand continued strong. There was some let-down in the scramble to place orders and mills were more reluctant to take on new business too far ahead.

The advances that were named on wide sateens, drills, tire fabrics, some lines of duck and many heavy goods for manufacturing purposes, do not represent anything higher than 25-cent cotton and many mill men believe that another advance is due soon unless cotton sags again.

Buyers were looking for concessions on cloths that are known to be in very short supply with mills, notably on some of the 32-inch goods. Curtailment of production on these odd widths was very drastic through the summer. Print cloths were still quoted at 10½ cents for 38½-inch 64x60s and 11½ cents and 11½ cents for 68x72s.

There were a few good sized inquiries noted for single filling and army ducks. Wide drills were active in a broad way, though some low prices were connected with sales put through. For 50-inch 2.20-yard drills 21 cents net f. o. b. mill was mentioned. The best some mills would do on a net basis was 21½ cents. A good sized sale of 59-inch 1.85-yard drills was made at 25½ cents, with mills quoting 25½ cents and 26 cents. An inquiry for 300,000 yards of single filling came into the market. The price for A grade held at 23½ cents. A number of sales of army duck were understood to have been put through, the quantities involved running below 100,000 yards in each case. A little interest was shown in spot enameling duck, mills asking 50 cents for 38 to 60-inch widths. Prices for 90-inch goods held at 56 cents a pound. A good demand was also noted in specialties.

Cotton goods prices were quoted on Saturday as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 7½ cents; 64x60s, 7½ cents; 38½-inch 64x64s, 10½ cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 16 cents; tickings, 26 cents; denims, 23 cents; prints, 9¼ cents, nominal; staple ginghams, 21½ cents and 24 cents, nominal.

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BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS. GREENVILLE, S. C.

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ROCKFORD, ILL. U. S. A.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — Cotton yarn market as the week closed as follows: markets were inclined to be quieter last week, the demand not being as strong or trading as active as during the previous week. Comparatively, however, the market continued rather active, even though the heavy demand of the past two weeks failed to broaden. Buyers were not inclined to buy freely and there was a tendency to shop around for lower prices.

The coarser counts were the most active, the bulk of the demand coming from the underwear manufacturers who had not previously covered their needs. Manufacturers of carpets and upholstery were inclined to hold off the market. Sales to the hosiery mills were smaller than during the previous week. The lace trade continued to buy rather actively.

In the combed yarn division there were a few large orders, but the combed mills are still far from doing a steady and satisfactory business.

Mercerized yarns were again advanced and sales for the week were large. Hosiery manufacturers were the heaviest buyers and the first three days of the week showed a larger amount of business than in a similar period for many months. Orders came through from buyers in practically all parts of the country. A number of consumers were felt that they could buy mercerized yarns cheaper after the first activity had moved prices up, were forced into the market later. Prices have moved up sharply and a further advance is predicted if cotton continues to rise. Prices are now up about 20 cents a pound over the quotations prevailing in the early summer.

Yarn prices were quoted in this

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.		
10s	to 14s	43 1/2 a44
12s	to 16s	43 a45
2-ply 16s		46 a47
2-ply 20s		49 a51
2-ply 24s		51 a52
2-ply 26s		53 a54
2-ply 30s		55 a56
2-ply 40s		62 a66
2-ply 50s		76 a

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		
10s	to 12	43 a44
16s		46 a47
18s		47 a48
20s		48 a50
24s		51 a52
26s		53 a54
30s		54 1/2 a55 1/2
36s		58 a60
40s	ex.	68 a
50s		76 a78
60s		84 a86

Carpet—		
1, 3 and 4-ply		38 a
5-ply		38 a
30s, 2-ply		52 a

Southern Single Chain Warps.		
6s	to 10s	42 a44
12s		44 a45
14s		44 1/2 a45
16s		46 a48
20s		47 1/2 a49
24s		48 a49
26s		49 a50
30s		53 a55
40s		65 a66

Southern Single Skeins.		
6s	to 8s	42 a
10s		43 a
12s		44 a
14s		45 a
16s		46 a
20s		48 a49
24s		49 a50
26s		50 a51
30s		53 a55

Southern Frame Cones.		
8s		43 a
10s		43 a
12s		43 1/2 a
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Wanted: One good textile machinery or equipment specialty by an organization of experience, continually calling upon the Southern cotton mills. J. Kirk Rowell, 514 Atlanta Trust Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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120 gangs Nu-taper No. 50 Universal cone winders.
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3 No. 12 Foster cone winders, 100 spindles.
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Address C. L. Upchurch & Sons, 401 Holman Bldg., Athens, Ga.

Wanted: Two shop workers to re-neck and fit drawing rolls. Good wages and fine town in which to locate. Write, stating experience, to Cox Foundry and Machine Co., Griffin, Ga.

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One Fales & Jenks twister, 180 spindle, 3" gauge, 2" ring, in good condition. Alice Mfg Co., Easley, S. C.

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For Sale: One Model 12 Foster Cone Winder, one hundred spindles, perfect condition. Now in operation at our plant. Hart Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with variety of weaves and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3805.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving. Thoroughly trained in all departments of mill, I. C. S. graduate. Understand jacquard weaving. Age 30, married, no bad habits. Good references. Address No. 3806.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant superintendent by man who can get results, either yarn or weave mill. Best of references. Address No. 3807.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 37, 12 years as overseer. First class references. Address No. 3808.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large card or spinning room. High class man, experienced and practical. References to show good past record. Address No. 3809.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Have been overseer and superintendent in some of best yarn mills in North Carolina. Have fine record as to quality and quantity at low cost. Address No. 3810.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Capable of handling large room in first class man. Long experience, fine references. Address No. 3811.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced mill man, now running card room at night but want day job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3812.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man of long experience and ability to get good results. Now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3813.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 24 years experience in cotton mill shops both steam and electric drive. References. Address No. 3813-A.

WANT position as overseer weaving on Draper looms, plain white goods preferred. Now employed, but desire better job. Good references from good mill men as to character and ability. Address No. 3815.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good man, now employed, but wish better position. First class references showing good past record. Address No. 3816.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving, and winding. Can get quantity and quality production at lowest cost. Age 39, good character and references. Address No. 3817.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical manufacturer of ability and experience. Good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3818.

WANT position as overseer weaving. First class weaver in every respect, sober, reliable and hard worker. Experienced on wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3819.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of yarn or cloth mill in the Carolinas. Now general superintendent of large mill, have held job satisfactorily for three years but have good reasons for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or assistant superintendent on yarn or plain cloth mill. High class, reliable man, good manager of help. A-1 references. Address No. 3822.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Strictly high class man of good character; long experience in weaving, best of references. Address No. 3823.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder or spinner. Now employed as spinner in mill on fine yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want larger place. Good references. Address No. 3824.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience in good mills. Fine references. Address No. 3825.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but want larger job. Many years experience as mechanic, steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address No. 3826.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Experienced mill man and can give excellent references. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as such in some of the best mills in South and give satisfactory references to any mill needing first class man. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in mill machine shop, fully competent to handle large job. Fine references. Address No. 3829.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Practical man who has had many years experience as superintendent and overseer and can get satisfactory results. Best of references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder or spinner. Thoroughly familiar with these departments and am well qualified to handle either a room or a mill. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3832.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in North Carolina making yarns or print cloths. Now employed as superintendent of 27,000 spindle mill making 30s hosiery yarn and 64x60s print cloth. Am giving satisfaction but have good reason for making change. Best of references. Address No. 3833.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Long experience as both and can get good production at low cost. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man. Address No. 3834.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Good worker of long experience in number of good mills. First class references to show past record. Address No. 3835.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed, but wish larger place. Competent, reliable man who can give satisfaction in every way. Good references. Address No. 3836.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience as superintendent and am high class man in every respect. Can handle mill on any class of goods made in South. Want to correspond with mill needing high class executive. Excellent references from reliable mill men. Address No. 3837.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical weaver who can get big production at the right cost. Fine references. Address No. 3838.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle any fabric made in South. Have had over 27 years experience from loom fixer to overseer weaving and was promoted steadily by one of largest mills in the South. Married, have family, religious worker, good manager of help. Can give excellent list of references. Address No. 3839.

WANT position as superintendent, prefer South Carolina or Georgia. Now employed as assistant superintendent and weaver and am giving entire satisfaction. Have good reasons for wishing to change. Excellent references. Address No. 3840.

WANT position as overseer weaving, prefer job of fancy. Have been weaver for past 10 years with one of the finest mills in the South. Excellent references to show a fine record. Address No. 3841.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn mill preferred. High class man who is well trained and has had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 3842.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but want better job. Good weaver as well as superintendent

and get operate weave mill on very satisfactory basis. Address No. 3843.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Now employed as superintendent. Long experience as both overseer and superintendent and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3844.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from past and present employers. Address No. 3852.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced in wide variety of fabrics and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3853.

WANT position as dyer, 12 years experience on long and short chain work, raw stock, beam and Franklin machines. Can handle any size jobs on cotton. Good references and can come on short notice. Address No. 3854.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced an drellable man who can handle your room on efficient and satisfactory basis. Good references. Address No. 3855.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill or weaver in large mill, white or colored goods; 20 years as overseer weaving, slashing and beaming in number of South's best mills. Have held present place for nine years and am giving entire satisfaction. Address No. 3856.

WANT position as superintendent of plain or fancy goods mill, would consider offer of medium size mill at reasonable salary. Thoroughly conversant with all departments. Address No. 3857.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill, gingham preferred; age 40, have family; 22 years experience, 8 years as carder and spinner and assistant superintendent; have held last position as superintendent for 7 1-2 years. N. . mill preferred. Good references. Address No. 3858.

WANT position as overseer weaving or superintendent. Long experience in good mills and can get good results. Best of references. Address No. 3859.

WANT position as overseer carding; age 33, married, 14 years in carding; 5 years as overseer. Now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3860.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, or would take overseer weaving in large mill on plain or fancy goods. Now employed in good plant and can give good references. Fine record in good mills. Address No. 3861.

WANT position as overseer spinning, 17 years in spinning room, now employed as second hand in 35,000 spindle room; age 28, married, sober, reliable and church member. Good references. Address No. 3862.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling or twisting. Age 29, married, 10 years on spinning. Can furnish good reference. Address No. 3863.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Age 35, married, practical carder and spinner and can furnish fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3864.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or carding and spinning, can give good references as to character and ability, strictly sober, now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3865.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, experienced on drills and sheetings; also colored goods. Can give A1 references. Address No. 3867.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Experienced and reliable man, who can produce good results. Good references. Address No. 3868.

WANT position as superintendent, now employed as such, but wish to change; 4 years in present place, 8 years as carder and spinner or both warp and hosiery yarns, 5 years as spinner, been in mill over 25 years, thoroughly understand all processes from picker room to winding and twisting. Good knowledge of steam and electricity. Address No. 3869.

WANT position as overseer spinner, at \$30 weekly or more, now employed in good mill, practical and experienced man. Best of references. Address No. 3870.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver; long practical experience, and can produce quality and quantity production. Address No. 3871.

WANT position as overseer weaving; 12 years on heavy duck, 14 years as overseer on sheetings, drill, osburgs, grain bag, tubing and rope machines; am 48. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3872.

WANT position as overseer weaving, experienced on large variety of goods and can handle room on efficient basis. Address No. 3873.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or weaver in large plant; now employed as overseer slashing, warping and drawing-in on 360 Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3874.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn or weave mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Excellent past record. Good references. Address No. 3875.

WANT position as agent superintendent or manager of Southern mill on white work. Would be interested in buying stock. Can furnish best of references and can show results. Address No. 3876.

WANT position as overseer weaving, now running 800 looms and giving satisfaction; familiar with colored checks, chambrays, many other lines; age 39, married, good references. Address No. 3877.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 29, married, I. C. A. graduate, experienced on plain and fine work including all kinds of cotton towels and specialties. Good references. Address No. 3879.

WANT position as superintendent; 23 years experience in mill, have held present place as superintendent for 8 years, have good reasons for wanting to change. Best of references. Address No. 3880.

WANT position as supt. of yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Now employed as carder. Can furnish good references to show my record. Address No. 3881.

WANT position as carder in large mill, or supt. of small yarn mill; 20 years as carder and spinner; mostly in carding and assistant supt. Now employed as carder and assistant supt. Good references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Practical man of long experience; have excellent references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as supt. or weaver, long experience in good mills, excellent references to show character and ability. Address No. 3883.

WANT position as supt. of spinning mill, practical experienced man of good ability and can get results. Address No. 3884.

WANT position as supt. and manager of small or medium mill, or overseer of large, good paying weave room. Excellent references. Address No. 3885.

WANT position as master mechanic; 20 years experience, now employed, good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3886.

WANT position as carder and spinner or both, or supt.; 25 years in mill, 18 as supt.; married, have family. Address No. 3887.

WANT position as spinner, white work preferred; experienced, and reliable man. Can come on short notice. Best of references. Address No. 3888.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, now employed as such and giving satisfaction, but wish larger place. Married, good habits, reliable and competent. Good references. Address No. 3889.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced spinner, practical and capable, good character and habits, best of references. Address No. 3890.

WANT position as supt. or would take carding or spinning. Good references to show an excellent past record and can produce good results. Address No. 3891.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill, or supt. of small or medium size mill. Long experience in good mills; good manager of help. First class references. Address No. 3892.

WANT position as supt. of small mill, with opportunity of investing in mill and advance. Long experience as overseer, good character, inventor and owner of patent that will be of great value to mill equipped to use waste sock. Patent would give mill big advantage in manufacture of twine, rope and similar products. Would take stock for entire amount of pattern and invest small amount in addition, or would consider new mill. Address No. 3893.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience on both steam and electric work, 14 years in mill shops, good references. Address No. 3895.

WANT position as supt., assistant supt., carder or spinner, mule or ring frames, good man of long experience, best of references. Address No. 3894.

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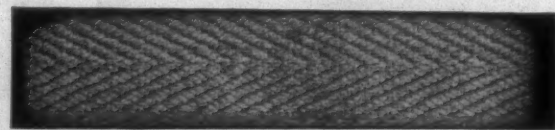
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Wood's, T. B. Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa.
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass.
Whitman & Son, Clarence, New York.
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SERVICE

BULLETIN NO. 5

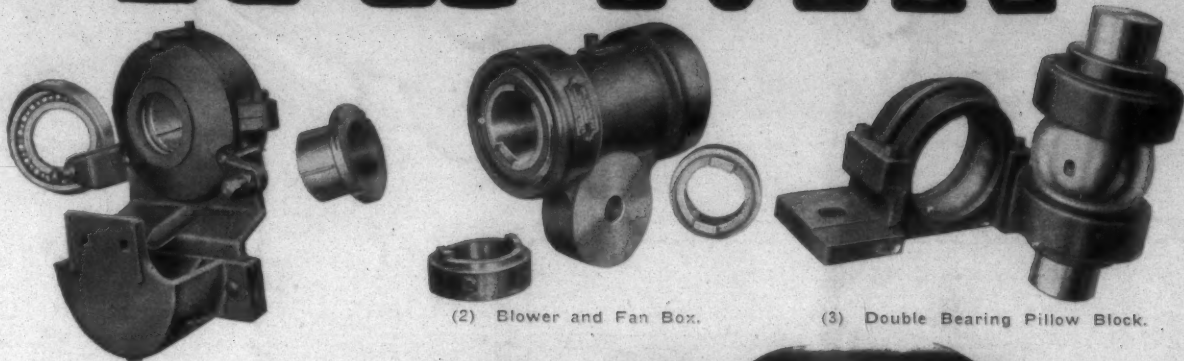
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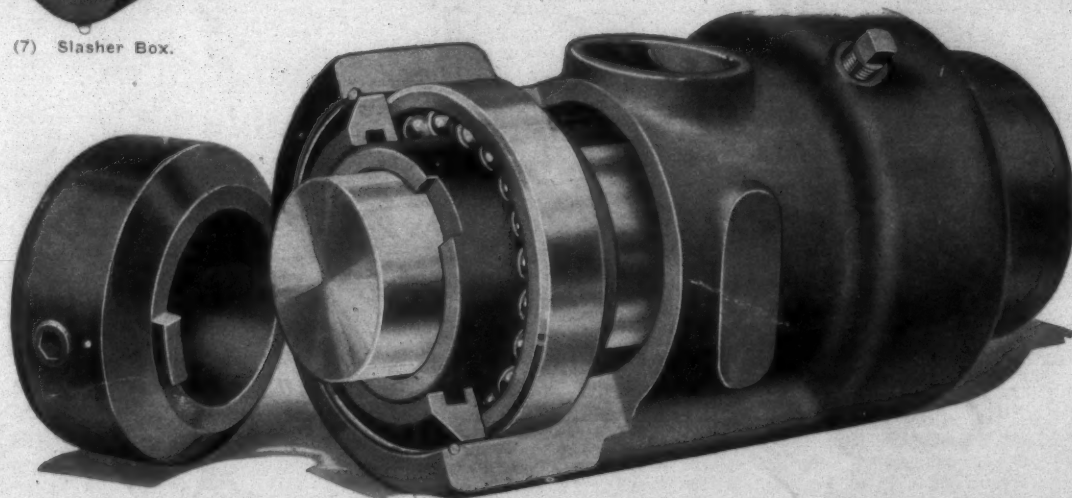
FAFNIR



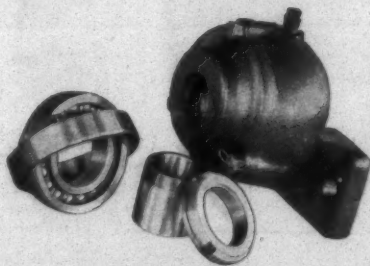
(7) Slasher Box.

(2) Blower and Fan Box.

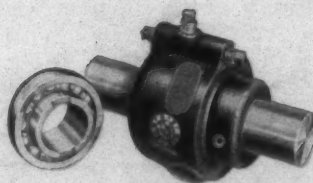
(3) Double Bearing Pillow Block.



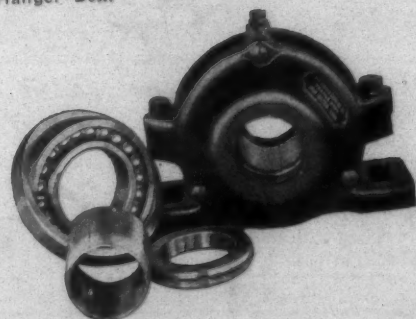
(1) Fafnir Double all Bearing Hanger Box.



(5) Fan Box.



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